



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.
East Avenue, Quezon City
P. O. Box 1610, Manila

11TH ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JUNIOR MEMBERS
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City
Oct. 14-19, 1969

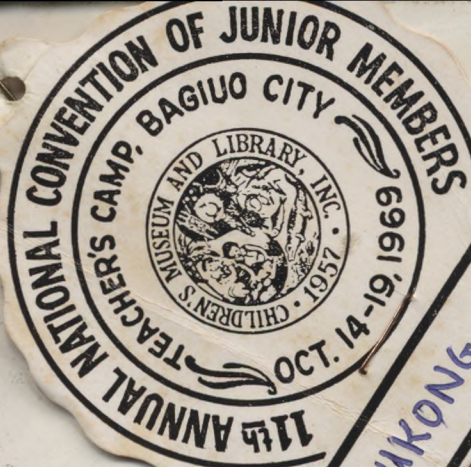
THINGS TO REMEMBER

Pay the following fees:

- a. ₱55.00 - Convention fee which takes care of board and lodging at Teachers' Camp for the duration of the convention.
 - b. .25 - Junior membership fee for delegates
 - c. 1.00 - Senior membership fee for chaperons
2. To facilitate billeting and registration, convention fees and list of delegates and chaperons should be submitted to and received by the CMLI office as scheduled: SEPT. 30, 1969.
 3. Memorize by heart the "HAIL CMLI", the CMLI Hymn, which will be sung during the opening ceremonies and before the opening of every session.
 4. With regard to the trip to Baguio City, delegates and chaperons from Greater Manila and those from Visayas and Mindanao will leave together at 6:00 A.M. on Oct. 14, 1969 on chartered buses. Assembly starts at 5:00 A.M. with the Pantranco Bus Station, Quezon Blvd. Ext., Cor. Roosevelt Avenue, Quezon City as the assembly point. VERY IMPORTANT: DELEGATES AND CHAPERONS SHOULD BRING THEIR OWN FOOD LUNCH FOR THE TRIP.
 5. Bring enough warm clothings for the cold weather of Baguio City. Male delegates should preferably wear coat and tie or Barong Tagalog during the opening, and turn-over and closing ceremonies.
 6. Miscellaneous: Camera, handy musical instruments, hangers

DUTIES OF A HEAD DELEGATE

1. To head the delegation. Note: Only head delegates are qualified to run for the CMLI Junior Board.
2. To be responsible in acquiring the necessary convention materials and meal tickets for the delegation.
3. To see to it that members of his/her delegation are always present during the sessions, group discussions, and other convention activities, and that they are in their respective beds at Call to Quarters time.
4. To serve as the public relations officer of the delegation, hence, must see to it that members of his/her delegation are well-adjusted with the other delegates.



SHUKONG OU

DELEGATE

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.
Avenue, Quezon City.
Box 1610, Manila

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JUNIOR MEMBERS
Camp, Baguio City
19, 1969

1. Pay to

- a. .25 - Junior membership
- b. .25 - Junior membership
- c. 1.00 - Senior membership

2. To facilitate billeting and registration, a list of delegates and chaperons should be submitted to the CMLI office as scheduled: SEPT. 30, 1969.

3. Memorize by heart the "HAIL CMLI", the CMLI Hymn, which will be sung during the opening ceremonies and before the opening of every session.

4. With regard to the trip to Baguio City, delegates and chaperons from Greater Manila and those from Visayas and Mindanao will leave together at 6:00 A.M. on Oct. 14, 1969 on chartered buses. Assembly starts at 5:00 A.M. with the Pantranco Bus Station, Quezon Blvd. Ext., Cor. Roosevelt Avenue, Quezon City as the assembly point. **VERY IMPORTANT: DELEGATES AND CHAPERONS SHOULD BRING THEIR OWN FOOD LUNCH FOR THE TRIP.**

5. Bring enough warm clothings for the cold weather of Baguio City. Male delegates should preferably wear coat and tie or Barong Tagalog during the opening, and turn-over and closing ceremonies.

6. Miscellaneous: Camera, handy musical instruments, hangers

DUTIES OF A HEAD DELEGATE

1. To head the delegation. Note: Only head delegates are qualified to run for the CMLI Junior Board.
2. To be responsible in acquiring the necessary convention materials and meal tickets for the delegation.
3. To see to it that members of his/her delegation are always present during the sessions, group discussions, and other convention activities, and that they are in their respective beds at Call to Quarters time.
4. To serve as the public relations officer of the delegation, hence, must see to it that members of his/her delegation are well-adjusted with the other delegates.

Shukong Ou
American School Delegation
Room 110, Roxas Hall

11th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JUNIOR MEMBERS

October 14 ~ 19, 1969
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City

THEME : "The Search For Reformist Ideals"



CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

DYNAMICS OF LEADERSHIP

The Concept of Leadership

Leadership is a service which consists of assuming responsibility for the good of others.

What is a Leader

A leader is one whose followers are impelled to follow him because of

what he is

what he says

what he does

From our own experience we know that certain persons moved us or influenced us, not as much by what they said to us or what they did for us, but simply because of what we know them to be. Their personalities are such that we cannot help following them. Other persons move us because of the way they speak. We find their ideas sound and their way of practicing those ideas most convincing. And we become firmly convinced if such able speakers support their good words with good deeds. We know that example has a greater moving force than words. Some leaders do not even need to talk to lead others. They just continue doing what they want others do. The best leader is, of course, the one who can lead others using all three means -- his personality, his words, and his deeds.

There are two pre-requisites before one can be a leader. The first is sufficient intelligence, because as a general rule, no one follows another whom he knows has a lower mental ability than he has. Furthermore, a leader cannot adequately fulfill his responsibilities as a leader if he does not have the capacity to know and understand the problems he is supposed to solve. The second necessary pre-requisite is will power. The leader must have enough strength of will to carry out plans of action despite difficulties, otherwise he and his followers will never be able to accomplish anything.

A study of the lives of great leaders shows that besides having the above-mentioned pre-requisites, they were further distinguished by a sense of mission, a whole-hearted dedication to that mission, a great capacity for sacrifice and true courage.

How to be a Leader

1. Know thoroughly the cause for which you are working and examine your motives for working for it. Study your organization carefully. Learn its history, its aims and its achievements. Are you convinced about its importance, its necessity and its essential goodness? Then examine your reasons for joining it. Is it for personal gain alone, or do you sincerely want to serve?
2. Make a big effort to understand people. A leader must know and understand very well the people he will lead if he is to lead them effectively. Be a keen observer of people. Watch their actions and reactions. Also be a good listener. Sound them out on their

needs, their ambitions and their fears.

3. Develop the ability to express yourself clearly and convincingly both orally and in writing. A leader will be greatly handicapped if he is unable to convey his thoughts to others. But first he must have ideas to convey. Hence, the leader should be a wide reader and should converse with people with ideas. Then he should pause now and again to reflect over things he has read, seen or heard. Before the leader can be a doer, he must first be a thinker. Mastery of the application of the rules of grammar will prove very helpful. Courses in creative writing, journalism and public speaking are important aids. Writing for the school paper and participating in speech contests will provide the necessary practice to develop the ability to express oneself effectively.
4. Be sure to practice what you preach. The leader should remember that one's deeds are the best arguments for or against one's own words. As the saying goes, "Example speaks louder than words".
5. Learn to be adaptable, but not with principles. A true leader sticks to his principles come what may. But he is flexible when it comes to carrying out plans of action. He readily adapts his methods and means to changing circumstances. When one plan of action fails to work he tries another.
6. In carrying out projects divide the work to be done and delegate authority. A good leader does not subscribe to the notion that a task will never get done well unless he does it himself. If he subscribes to such an idea, he will prove most inefficient because he will neither have the time nor the energy to do everything. The good leader develops leadership in others.
7. Give credit where credit is due. Nothing could be more annoying to one's followers than for a leader to claim everything done by them as having been done by himself. And nothing could be more frustrating to a follower than to have one's earnest efforts and one's good achievements to go unnoticed. Such a leader will soon find himself without followers. Humility and generosity are virtues every good leader should cultivate.
8. Perform your tasks with enthusiasm. A leader with no pep will have followers also with no pep. A leader who goes about his tasks half-heartedly will also have half-hearted followers. The leader's enthusiasm or lack of it is contagious. He sets the tone of his followers' performance.
9. Focus your attention on the needs and wants of others, and forget yourself. A self-centered leader is a bad leader. Such a leader has the makings of a tyrant and a dictator.
10. Be faithful in fulfilling your duties and your promises. If one is basically irresponsible, one cannot be a leader. Such a person cannot gain the confidence and trust of others. Furthermore, such a person may cause irreparable damage to his organization or group by his lack of responsibility. Lives may depend on it.

Check yourself on these ten points and find out for yourself where you ought to start in your formation as a leader.

GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION:

1. Discuss the concept of leadership. Explain what is meant by service, responsibility and good.
2. Show how the leaders cited as examples in the lecture, influenced their followers. What personality was the most influential factor? Know why intelligence and will power are necessary for effective leadership.
3. Explain what is meant by sense of mission, whole-hearted dedication, capacity for sacrifice, true courage. Illustrate with examples.
4. Why is it necessary to know thoroughly one's course? Why should one examine his or her motives?
5. Why is it necessary to know thoroughly one's course? Why should one examine his motives?
6. Why is it necessary for a leader to express himself clearly and convincingly? How can he learn to do this? What means in your school may you utilize to accomplish this?
7. Why must you practice what you preach? Should you adapt your principles to changing circumstances? Why or why not? Give examples of the right of adaptability.
9. What is the value of division of labor?
10. What is the value of giving credit where credit is due?
11. How are followers affected by their leaders enthusiasm? His lack of enthusiasm?

GROUP DISCUSSION

I. ROLE OF THE DISCUSSION LEADER

A. The role of the discussion leader is:

1. To stimulate members of the group to think and express themselves.
2. To pull together the contributions made by the members so that each has a sense of participation and the group as a whole has a sense of direction.

B. The duties of the discussion leader are:

1. See that the stage is set for discussion - by a brief, friendly introduction so that all will know what is to be discussed.
2. Get the discussion started by making clear the objectives of the session, using the opening thoughts or making your own opening statement and by referring to the guide questions to be used.
3. Keep the discussion going - by proper use of questions, transitional summaries, and drawing everyone tactfully into the discussion.
4. Conclude the discussion by pointing out for the group what took place, emphasizing, not the arguments but the agreements reached and/or questions to be considered further.

C. Pointers on being a good discussion leader:

1. Start and close on pre-arranged time.
2. Do not monopolize discussion nor make speeches, but do not "freeze" and wait for something to happen.
3. Tactfully interrupt the "speech maker"; "While we are on this point, may we also hear from the others?" or "Can we save your other points till later?"
4. Encourage ease, informality, good humor. Listen with respect and appreciation for all ideas. Stress what is important and try to keep discussion centered on the tasks at hand.
5. Encourage the group to do its best thinking. Group conclusions are usually better than those which one could formulate.

II. ROLE OF THE RAPPORTEUR

A. The role of the rapporteur is:

1. Keep a record of the main problems, issues, ideas, facts and decisions as they develop during the discussion.
2. Be an important resource to the group and chairman by summarizing points from time to time and helping the group keep track of important issues.

B. The duties of the rapporteur are:

1. Record selectively, labeling what he/she records under problems, agreement and decisions, ideas, action to be taken.
2. Prepare a group report and be able to orally give a clear and concise summary if asked to do so at the end of the discussion.
3. Contribute his/her own thinking and not just jot down what is happening within the group.
4. Concentrate on content, not on details and do not report a remark or an idea out of context of the discussion.

C. Pointers on being a good rapporteur:

1. Names of those making contributions need not be recorded. The important matter is what was taken up and how it relates to the topic under discussion.
2. Try to organize materials as you record to enable you to make summaries and an efficient report.
3. Report what was said about each question or problem, not just the topic discussed.
4. Make notes of issues on which group opinions seem to be divided and on which they agree.
5. Work with the chairman and do not hesitate to ask the group to clarify points about which you are in doubt.

III. ROLE OF THE RESOURCE PERSON OR GROUP CONSULTANT

A. The role of the resource person is:

1. To contribute experience and expert information needed to solve a problem or question confronting the group.
2. To supply information or material at the request of the group or when pertinent to the discussion and assist the discussion leader in moving toward the achievement of group goals.

B. The duties of the resource person are:

1. Study the materials on the topic for discussion beforehand.
2. Make the leader feel secure and confident by lending support and assistance whenever needed without taking over the leadership of the group.
3. Use special care to be objective and fair to positions taken in the group. Your job is not to arbitrate but rather to supply technical assistance which will help the group make a decision.

4. Do not always answer all questions posted to you if you feel that another member of the group could well provide the information. Remind the discussion leader of the special contributions members of the group can make, based on their training and experience.

C. Pointers on being a good resource person:

1. Do not monopolize the discussion.
2. Do not feel threatened if someone questions the facts you present -- honest searching for truth should be encouraged.
3. Do not take over the role of a discussion leader.
4. Be frank and candid about areas you are not familiar about. The group will respect you if you are aware of your own limitations.
5. Dissipate hard feelings or harsh words by introducing ease and informality in a discussion getting out of hand. Be tactful about dealing with strong-minded persons and with other resource persons in the group.

IV. ROLE OF A GROUP MEMBER

A. The role of a member of the group is:

1. To contribute to the full ideas, suggestions, and help decide specific problems, as well as ways of working with the group.
2. To listen to what other members have to say, seeking helpful insights and ideas from them.

B. The duties of the member of the group are:

1. Respect the ideas and viewpoints of others, but courteously disagree with others, presenting your own opinion and viewpoint.
2. Request clarification when needed.
3. Allow each member to do his own thinking and do not try to tell the group what another member "means to say".
4. Do not try to debate with others or negatively argue to "show off", but participate fully in creative group process.
5. Challenge contributions you cannot accept, but do not adopt an "either or" attitude about matters.

C. Analyze which of these roles members of the group played:

<u>Group Roles</u>	:	<u>Work Roles</u>	:	<u>Individual Roles</u>
encourager	:	initiator	:	evaluator- : aggressor
harmonizer	:	opinion seeker	:	critic : special interest pleader
compromiser	:	information giver	:	: blocker
expediter	:	elaborator	:	procedural- : recognition-seeker
standard-setter	:	coordinator	:	technician: self-confessor
group observer	:	orienter	:	: playboy
follower	:	energizer	:	recorder : dominator help-seeker

V. ROLE OF THE EVALUATOR OF THE GROUP DISCUSSION

Outline for Group Discussion Observation

A. GROUP AS A WHOLE

1. Direction and Orientation

- a. How far did we get?
- b. To what extent did we understand what we are trying to do?
- c. To what extent did we understand how we are trying to do it?
- d. To what extent were we handicapped by lack of information?

2. Motivation and Unity

- a. Were all of us equally interested in what we are trying to do?
- b. Was interest maintained or did it lag?
- c. To what extent did the group feel united by a common purpose?
- d. To what extent were we able to subordinate individual interests to the common goal?

3. Atmosphere - What was the general atmosphere of the group?

- a. Formal or informal?
- b. Permissive or inhibited?
- c. Cooperative or competitive?
- d. Friendly or hostile?

B.. INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

1. Contributions of Members

- a. Was participation general or lopsided?
- b. Were contributions "on the beam" or off at a tangent?
- c. Did contributions indicate that those who made them were listening carefully to what others in the group had to say?
- d. Were contributions factual and problem-centered or were the contributors unable to rise above their pre-conceived notions and emotionally-held points of view?

2. Contributions of Special Members of the Group

- a. How well did the leader serve the group and play his role?
- b. How well did the rapporteur serve the group and play his role?
- c. How well did the resource person play his role?

C. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

1. How did you feel about this meeting?
2. What were the weaknesses?
3. What were the strong points?
4. What improvements would you suggest?

THE SEARCH FOR REFORMIST IDEALS

Guide Questions

AREA I: REFORMS IN OUR MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

1. What are the moral and spiritual values that we Filipinos should continue to cherish and preserve? What are those values that we should reexamine for possible modification?
2. In your opinion, do the Filipinos of today have lower moral standards than those of yesterday? Give your reasons.
3. Discuss the causes of the breakdown in our moral and spiritual values.
4. Do you think the churches have failed in their mission of Christianizing the world, particularly the Philippines? Do you think there are church practices involving inter-church relations, rites, discipline enterprises, religious personnel behavior, education and training of religious personnel, church-relations, etc. that should be subject to a rigid reexamination by both religious leaders and laymen? In evaluating such practices, what criteria should be applied? How can we bring out reforms in the church and in our spiritual values?
5. Give specific instances of graft, corruption, and immorality committed recently. Give some suggestions to minimize, if not to eliminate, them.
6. Why should we participate actively in the drive for moral and spiritual regeneration? How could we go about it?
7. What ideals need to be infused into the individual and national character in order to sublimate present trends toward dilapidating materialism? How may such infusion be effectively done?

AREA II: POLITICAL REFORMS

1. What amendments to our Constitution would you recommend to be adopted by the forthcoming Constitutional Convention?
2. Why do you recommend these amendments?
3. What make politics a "dirty" business and how can we cleanse it?
4. What is the best form of government for our country -- democratic, dictatorship, communistic, etc.?
5. Discuss our political situation today. Who and what are responsible for the present deplorable state of affairs in our political front?
6. What different measures should be taken which you believe can bring about clean, honest and peaceful elections?
7. It has been frequently observed that to run office is getting to be extremely expensive and that a poor man, although highly able and qualified, has no chance to win in any election. Why is this so? Can you suggest

remedies so that public elective offices can be within the reach of any qualified person, be he rich or poor?

8. It has been said that crime is on the upsurge because many of those supposed to be enforcing the law are themselves violators of the law and that the uniform they wear no longer represents and symbol to which any citizen can run for protection but is now something that one covers from for protection but is now something that one covers from for the fear it inspires. Is this true? If it is, what changes or reforms should be instituted in the whole system of law enforcement so that every citizen and the public as a whole can enjoy "freedom from fear"?
9. Do you think that present allowances voted for high government officials by themselves are a drain on government coffers? Should there not be some constitutional precept or principle to be adopted that will govern the grant of allowances?
10. There are rumors widely circulating that the civil service law and regulations notwithstanding, in many cases government positions have been and are being dispensed with to the highest bidder. Although these are rumors, "there must be fire where there is smoke." Do you have any suggestion that will make giving of appointments by appointing officials be completely graft-and-corruption proof?

AREA III: SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORMS

1. What are the causes of our agrarian unrest and how could we avoid them?
2. Do you think we could adopt the Russian communist system as reported by Senator Benigno S. Aquino as our way of life in the Philippines?
3. What do you mean by social justice? Do you think our government is doing enough to implement our social justice program?
4. Do you subscribe to the principle of former Senator Raul S. Manglapus of "Fiestas for Progress"? How could we implement this principle?
5. What should the government and private citizens do to bring about socio-economic reforms in the country?
6. Do you believe that our traditional family or barangay practices have served to bar economic progress in Philippine society?
7. The average annual income of the Filipino amounts to about P450.00 only, or a little more than a peso a day. If only the rural population is considered in the computation the average income would most likely be very much less or less than a peso a day. On the basis of the present cost of living indices the rural folks can be classified as generally poor. How may this deplorable situation be remedied so that the average rural Filipino can have not only the minimum means of living comfortably as regards his shelter, clothing, and food but also simple luxuries with which he can share in the enjoyments of modern living?

AREA IV: EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

1. The following are the five fundamental objectives of education as promulgated by the Board of National Education:
 - a. To inculcate moral and spiritual values inspired by an abiding faith in God;
 - b. To develop an enlightened patriotic, useful and upright citizenry in a democratic society;
 - c. To install habits of industry and thrift, and to prepare individuals to contribute to the economic development and wise conservation of the Nation's natural resources;
 - d. To maintain family solidarity, to improve community life, to perpetuate all that is desirable in our national heritage, and to serve the cause of World Peace;
 - e. To promote the Sciences, Arts and Letters for the enrichment of life and the recognition of the dignity of the human person.

Do you think that there are other fundamental objectives that education should pursue in our country? Are there objectives about that should be discarded for being obsolete or unrealistic? Do you think our schools are succeeding in implementing these objectives? Why do you believe so?

2. What regulations and practices of your particular school do you not favor? Why?
3. Do you favor greater and more active student involvement in the administration of secondary schools? What areas in school administration should student be allowed to have a hand in?
4. Do you think the current students strikes and demonstrations necessary? Do you suggest any other method of presenting the students grievances?
5. Have you read the Magna Carta for students? Do you think it is a good piece of legislation?
6. Would you suggest changes in our school curriculum? Give the particular changes and your reasons for proposing them.
7. Do you believe that students should be allowed participation in the formulation and management of programs to improve teaching on the part of teachers and learning on the part of students? How?

BY-LAWS of the JUNIOR COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

ARTICLE I. NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the JUNIOR COUNCIL of the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

Section 2. The Junior Council shall be responsible to the Board of Directors of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. for its program of activities and for its proper functioning.

ARTICLE II. OFFICE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The Principal Office of the Organization shall be established in Quezon City, Philippines.

ARTICLE III. FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1. It shall be the function of the Junior Council to ~~initiate projects or~~ assist the Board of Directors of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. in implementing the objectives of the whole organization as may be authorized by the Board.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership in the Council shall be limited to ~~children and youth~~ from 7 to 21 years old who shall be called junior members.

Section 2. Junior members shall pay an annual membership fee of ₱0.10.

ARTICLE V. JUNIOR COUNCIL CONVENTION

Section 1. The supreme governmental power of this Council shall be vested in the JUNIOR COUNCIL OFFICERS on convention, composed of delegates duly accredited by the schools as their representatives.

Section 2. ALL REPRESENTATIVES to the Junior Council Convention must be high school students of proven leadership with an academic average for the last school year of not less than 85%.

Section 3. The Junior Council shall be convened in such place and time as it may designate, subject to the approval of the CMLI Board of Directors. At this annual convention, the officers of the Junior Council shall be elected and a full report of the Council's activities shall be made by the officers concerned.

ARTICLE VI. JUNIOR BOARD AND OFFICERS AND THEIR
TENURE OF OFFICE

Section 1. The executive power of the Council shall be vested in the Junior Board composed of fifteen (15) members elected by the Junior Council on convention from among the bona fide members and duly accredited head delegates.

Section 2. Immediately after their election, the board members shall elect from among themselves a President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Third Vice President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, an Auditor, a Business Manager, PRO (Filipino), PRO (English), and three Directors-at-Large.

Section 3. Every member of the Junior Board shall hold office for a period of one year, unless otherwise removed for cause or by reason of death, resignation or any incapacity, in which case, the Junior Board may call a special election for the purpose of electing his successor to serve for the unexpired term.

Section 4. The Junior Board shall have the power to: a) convene the Junior Council; b) act for and in behalf of the Junior Council on urgent matters when the Council is not in session; c) adopt rules and regulations to govern its internal proceedings, and such powers as may subsequently be delegated to it by the Junior Council on convention.

Section 5. The Junior Board shall have the duty to: a) implement all policies, programs, laws and resolutions passed by the Junior Council on convention; b) draw up an annual program of activities; c) establish regional chapters in cities, and provinces as it may deem proper and necessary, and such other duties as may subsequently be assigned to it by the Junior Council on convention.

ARTICLE VIII. JUNIOR BOARD MEETINGS

Section 1. The Junior Board of Directors shall meet once a month on the date and place to be decided by them.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Council or of the Junior Board may be called for at any time by the Adviser, the President, or by any five members, through a written request, in order to transact business of immediate and urgent importance.

ARTICLE IX. QUORUM

Section 1. Five (5) members of the Junior Board shall be sufficient to constitute a quorum to do business.

ARTICLE X. ADVISER

Section 1. The Youth Director of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. shall serve as the adviser of the Junior Members, whose duty is to advise the members in the performance of their duties and in the planning of their activities. The adviser shall represent the Junior Members in the Senior Board meetings.

ARTICLE XI. PRESIDENT

Section 1. The President shall be the Chairman of the Junior Board.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Junior Board of Directors and of the Junior Council; create all committees not otherwise provided for; see to it that all meetings are conducted in an orderly manner and

that parliamentary procedure is followed in all cases.

ARTICLE XII. VICE PRESIDENT

Section 1. The Vice Presidents shall be the 1st Vice Chairman, 2nd Vice Chairman, 3rd Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Junior Board of Directors.

Section 2. The Vice President shall perform all the duties of the President in the absence or incapacity of the latter. He shall also assist the President in the performance of his executive functions as may be directed by him.

Section 3. The order of succession of the three Vice Presidents shall be as indicated in the respective titles of their positions.

ARTICLE XIII. SECRETARY

Section 1. The Secretary shall keep full minutes of the meetings of the organization and of the directors; he shall give or cause to be given notices of all meetings of the members of the Junior Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the Junior Board.

ARTICLE XIV. ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Section 1. The Assistant Secretary shall assist the Secretary in the performance of his duties as may be directed by the President and shall perform the duties of the Secretary in the latter's absence or incapacity.

ARTICLE XV. TREASURER

Section 1. The Treasurer shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and disbursements of the Junior Board properly supported by vouchers; take charge of all money belonging to the Board; and to turn over to his successor in office all money, books, records and other property in his/her possession.

ARTICLE XVI. ASSISTANT TREASURER

Section 1. The Assistant Treasurer shall assist the Treasurer and shall perform the latter's duties in her/his absence or incapacity.

ARTICLE XVII. AUDITOR

Section 1. The Auditor shall audit the books of account of the Junior Board in the hands of the Treasurer and shall perform such other duties incumbent upon his position.

ARTICLE XVIII. BUSINESS MANAGER

Section 1. The Business Manager shall take charge of all business of the Junior Board involving money and shall see to it that the Board is in sound financial condition.

ARTICLE XIX. PUBLIC RELATION OFFICERS

Section 1. The PRO (English) shall take care of the publicity and public relations work of the organization for publication in English newspapers.

Section 2. The PRO (Pilipino) shall take care of publicity work in so far as Pilipino newspapers are concerned.

ARTICLE XX. DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE

Section 1. The Directors-at-Large shall assist the other officers in the proper conduct of the business of the Junior Board. They may serve as committee chairmen of the different committees of the organization.

ARTICLE XXI. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended by two thirds vote of the members present when the Junior Council is on convention.

Section 2. The Junior Board, by a majority vote, may propose amendment to this Constitution and By-Laws.

HAIL, CMLI!

OFFICIAL HYMN OF THE CMLI

Lyrics by:
ELPIDIO N. DOCTOR

Music by:
L. T. SACRAMENTO

Majestic

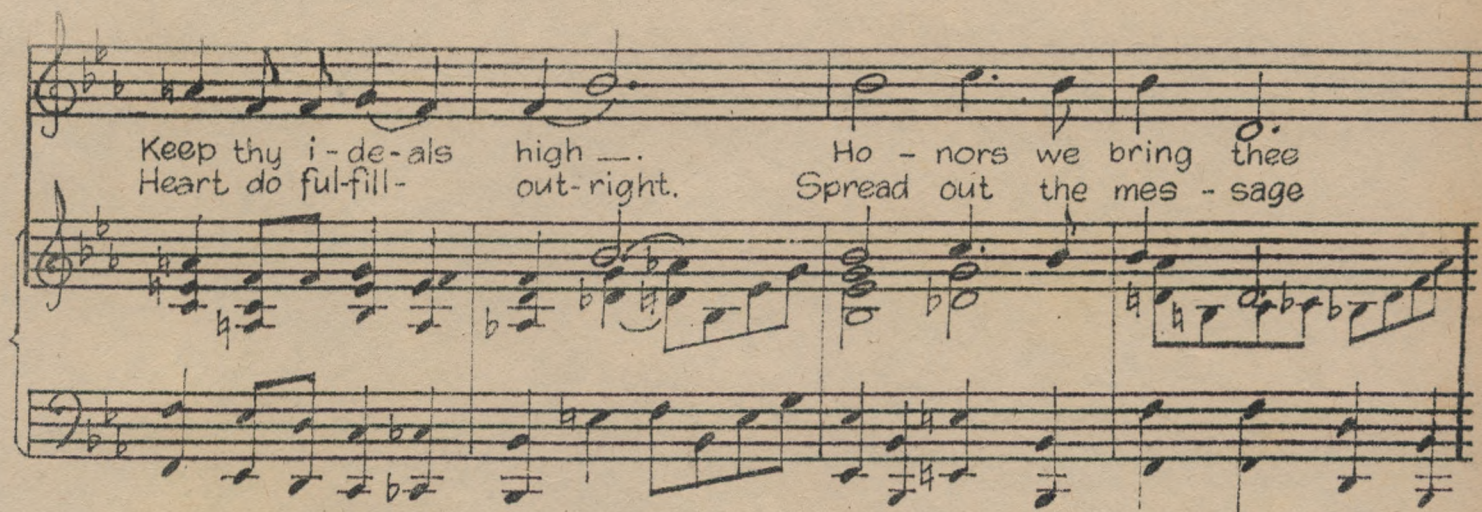
The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a piano introduction in B-flat major, 4/4 time, marked 'Majestic' and 'mf'. The introduction consists of two staves of piano music. The first system of the vocal part includes two verses of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features triplets and other rhythmic patterns. The second system of the vocal part continues the lyrics. The third system of the vocal part concludes the hymn with the words 'And At'.

1. All hail to thee we sing to our
2. Hark to its call o youth And

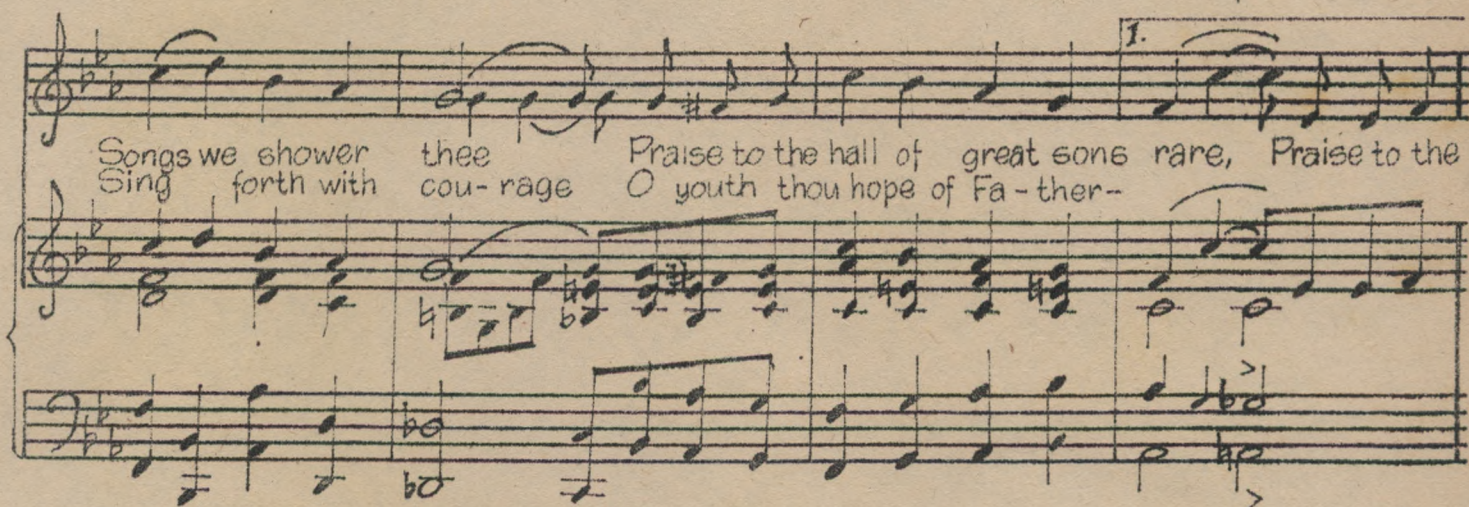
dear C M L I
wave its ban-ner with might

We hail thee great with glo-ry
Ser-vice to God and na-tion And
At

Keep thy i-de-als high —. Ho - nors we bring thee
Heart do ful-fill- out-right. Spread out the mes - sage




Songs we shower thee Praise to the hall of great sons rare, Praise to the
Sing forth with cou- rage O youth thou hope of Fa-ther-



hall of great sons rare. land youth thou hope of Fa ther



land. —



BEAUTIFUL DREAMER

Beautiful dreamer wake unto me
Starlight and dew drops are waiting
for thee
Sounds of the rude world hear in
the day
Lulled by the moonlight have all
passed away.
Beautiful dreamer, queen of my song
List while I woe thee with soft
melody
Gone are the cares of life's busy
throng
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me.
Beautiful dreamer, awake unto me.

AROUND THE WORLD

Around the world I've searched for you
I travelled on when hope was gone
To keep a rendezvous.
I knew somewhere, sometime, somehow
You'd look at me and I would see
The smile you're smiling now.
It might have been in County Down
Or in New York, in gay Paree, or even
London Town.
No more will I go all around the world
For I have found my world in you.

YELLOW BIRD

Yellow bird up high in banana tree
Yellow bird you sit all alone like me
Did your lady friend
Leave your nest again
That is very sad
Makes me feel so bad
You can fly away
In the sky away
You're more lucky than me.
I also have a pretty girl
She's not with me today
They're all the same
These pretty girls
Take tender nests
Then they fly away.
Yellow bird up high in banana tree
Yellow bird you sit all alone like me
Let them fly away
In the sky away
Pick the town and soon
Bring them night to noon
Like a yellow hue
Like banana too

They might pick you someday.
Wish I were a yellow bird
I'll fly away with you
But I am not a yellow bird
So here I sit nothing else to do
Yellow bird, Yellow bird, Yellow bird,

FIVE HUNDRED MILES

If you miss the train I'm on
You will know that I am gone
You can hear the whistle blown
A hundred miles
A hundred miles, a hundred miles
A hundred miles, a hundred miles
You can hear the whistle blown
A hundred miles.

Lord I'm one, Lord I'm two
Lord I'm three, Lord I'm four
Lord I'm five hundred miles
Away from home
Away from home, away from home
Away from home, away from home
Lord I'm five hundred miles
Away from home.

Not a shirt on my back
Not a penny to my name
Lord I can't go back home, this away
This away, this away
This away, this away
Lord I can't go back home, this away.

THE MORE WE GET TOGETHER

The more we get together
Together, together
The more we get together
The happier are we.

For your friends, are my friends
And my friends, are your friends
The more we get together
The happier are we.

AULD LANG SYNE

Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And never brought to mind,
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days of auld lang syne.

For auld lang syne my dear
For auld lang syne
We'll take a cup of kindness yet
For auld lang syne.

YOU ARE MY SUNSHINE

You are my sunshine, my only sunshine
You make me happy when skies are gray
You'll never know dear, how much

I love you

Please don't take my sunshine away.

The other night dear

As I lay sleeping

I dream I held you in my arms

But when I woke dear, I was mistaken

And I hung my head and sighed.

HOME ON THE RANGE

Oh give me a home where the buffaloes
roam

Where the deer and the antelope play

Where seldom is heard a discouraging
word

And the skies are not cloudy all day.

Home, home, on the range

Where the deer and the antelope play

Where seldom is heard a discouraging
word

And the skies are not cloudy all day.

Where the air is so cool and the
zephyr so free

And the breeze so balmy and light

I ne'er could exchange my dear home
on the range

For all of your cities so bright.

LULAY

Anong laking hirap kung paka-iisipin
Ang gawang umibig sa babaing mahinhin
Lumuluhod ka na'y di ka pa mandin pansin
Sa hirap ikaw'y kaniyang susubukin.

Ligaya ng buhay babaing sakdal inam
Ang halaga niya'y di matutumbasan
Kahinhinan niya'y tanging kayamanan.

DALAGANG PILIPINA

Ang dalagang Pilipina

Parang tala sa umaga

Kung tanawin ay nakaliligaya

May ningning na tangi at dakilang
ganda

Maging sa ugali, maging sa kumilos

Mayumi, mahinhin, mabini sa lahat
ng ayos

Malinis ang puso, maging sa pag-irog

May tibay at tining ang loob.

Bulaklak na tanging marilag

Ang bango ay humahalimuyak

Sa mundo'y dakilang panghiyas

Pang-alIW sa pusong may hirap;

Batis ng ligaya at galak

Hantungan ng madlang pangarap

Iyan ang dalagang Pilipina

Karapat-dapat sa isang tunay
na pagsinta.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU

Getting to know you

Getting to know all about you

Getting to like you

Getting to hope you like me

Getting to know you

Putting it my way but nicely

You are precisely

My cup of tea

Getting to know you

Getting to feel free and easy

When I am with you

Getting to know what to say

Haven't you noticed

Suddenly I'm bright and breezy

Because of all the beautiful and
new things

I'm learning about you

Day by day.

DO - RE - MI

Doe - a deer, a female deer,
Ray - a drop of golden sun,
Me - a name I call myself
Fa - along, long way to run,
Sew - a needle pulling thread,
La - a note to follow suit
Tea - a drink with jam and bread
That will bring us back to do-oh-oh-oh

J O Y

I saw raindrops on my window
Joy is like the rain
Laughter runs across my pane
Sweeps away and comes again
Joy is like the rain

I say clouds upon a mountain
Joy is like the clouds
Sometimes silver, sometimes gray
Always on the far away
Joy is like a cloud.

I saw Christ in wind and thunder
Joy is tried by storm
Christ asleep within my boat
Whipped by wind yet still afloat
Joy is tried by storm.

I saw raindrops on the river
Joy is like the rain
Bit by bit the river grows
Till all at once it overflows
Joy is like the rain.

FUNICULI-FUNICULA

Some think the world is made for
fun and frolic
And so do I, And so do I,
Some think it well to be all
melancholic
To pine and sigh, to pine and sigh
But I, I love to spend my time in
singing
Some joyous songs, some joyous songs
To fill the air with music blithely
ringing
Is far from wrong, is far from wrong
Harken, harken, music sounds afar
Harken, harken, music sounds afar
Funiculi, funicula, funiculi, funicula
Joy is everywhere funiculi funicula

RED RED ROBIN

When the red, red robin comes bob-bob
bobbin along, along
There'll be no more sobbin'
When he starts throbbing his old
sweet song
Wake up, wake up you sleepy head
Get up, get up, get out of bed
Cheer up, cheer up, the sun is red
Live, love laugh and be happy

What if I've been blue, now I'm
Walking through fields of flowers
Rain may glisten
But still I listen for hours and
hours
I am just a kid again
Singing a happy song
When the red red robin goes bob-bob
bobbin' along.

I COULD HAVE DANCED ALL NIGHT

I could have danced all night!
I could have danced all night!
And still have begged for more.
I could have spread my wings
And done a thousand things
I've never done before.
I'll never know
What made it so exciting,
Why all at once
My heart took flight
I only know when he
Began to dance with me
I could have danced, danced, danced
all night!

WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING

When Irish eyes are smiling
Sure it's like a morn in spring
In the lilt of Irish laughter
You can hear the angels sing
When Irish hearts are happy
All the world seems bright and gay
And when Irish eyes are smiling
Sure they'll steal your heart away.

CONFERENCE SONGS

SAMPAGUITA

Lovely bloom of the Sampaguita
By my Philippine maid beloved
Not a flow'r in the world is sweeter
As you circle here lovely bloom.
In the daintiest collar clinging
With one bud like a pendant swinging
Round the neck of the gentle and
 beautiful one
How happy and fortunate now,
Beautiful flow'r enchantment of fair
 Manila
With happiness filled her
Oh bright Sampaguita
Beautiful flow'r oh rest on her hair
 so lightly
Softly caressing touch her with blessing
Dear Sampaguita flow'r.

Green of the garden
Beloved symbol of my dear maiden
Pure Sampaguita, entreat her
To smile again my flow'r of flow'rs.

O ILAW

O ilaw, sa gabing madilim
Wangis mo'y bituin sa langit
O tanglaw, sa gabing tahimik,
Larawan mo neneng
Nagbigay pasakit, ay

Gising at magbangon
Sa pagkagupiling,
Sa pagkakatulog,
Na lubhang mahimbing.
Buksan ang bintana
At ako'y dungawin
Nang Mapagtanto mo
Ang tunay kong pagdaing.

MANANG BIDAY

Manang Biday, ilukat mo man
Ta bintana ikalumbabam
Ta kitaem toy kinayawan
Ay, matayakon no dinak Kaasian.

Siasino ka nga aglabaslabas
Toy jardin ko pagay-ayamak
Ammom ngarud a balasangak
Sabong lirio di pay nagukrad.

Agurayka ta bilinenka
No inkanto sadi laguna
Mangalakanto ti bunga't mangga
Lansones pay ken adu a kita.

No nangato dika sibbulen
No nabada dika gaw-aten
No naregreg dika piduten
Labas-labsam to pay laeng.

PARU-PARONG BUKID

Paru-parong bukid na lilipad-lipad
Sa gitna ng daan, papagas-pagaspas
Sambara ang tapis, sangdangkal ang
 manggas
Ang ~~saya~~ de kola, sampiyesa ang sayad.

May paynet pa siya, Uy!
May suklay pa man din, Uy!
Nagwas de ojetes ang palalabasin.
Haharap sa altar, Uy!
At mananalamín, at saka lalakad
Ng pakendeng-kendeng.

SUMMER SONG

Trees swaying in the summer breeze
Showin' off their silver leaves
As we walk by
Soft kisses on a summer's day
Laughin' all our cares away
Just you and I.
Sweet, sleepy warmth of summer nights
Gazing at the distant lights
In the starry skies.

They say that all good things must
 end someday
Autumn leaves must fall.
But don't you know that it hurts me
 so

To say goodbye to you
Wish you didn't have to go
No, no, no, no!

And when the rain
Beat against my window pane
I'll think of summer days again
And dream of you.

PANUNUMPA SA WATAWAT

Ako'y nanunumpang magtatapat
Sa watawat ng Pilipinas,
At sa Republikang kanyang kinakatawan,
Isang bansang sumasa-Diyos,
Buo at di mahahati
Na may Katarungan at Kalayaan
Para sa lahat.

HAIL, CMLI!

All hail to thee we sing
To our dear C M L I
We hail thee great with glory
And keep thy ideals high
Honors we bring thee
Songs we shower thee
Praise to the Hall of great sons rare
Praise to the Hall of great sons rare.

Hark to its call, O Youth
And wave its banner with might
Service to God and nation
At heart do fulfill outright
Spread out the message
Sing forth with courage
O youth thou hope of Fatherland
O youth thou hope of Fatherland.

PILIPINAS KONG MAHAL

Ang bayan ko'y tanging ikaw
Pilipinas kong mahal
Ang puso ko at buhay man
Sa iyo'y ibibigay.

Tungkulin kong gagampanan
Na lagi kang paglingkuran
Ang laya mo'y babantayan
Pilipinas kong hirang.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.
11th Annual National Convention of CMLI Junior Members
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City, Oct. 14-19, 1969

LIST OF SCHOOL AND DELEGATES

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| I. Agusan High School
Butuan City | 3. Geronimo Evangelista, Jr. | 4. Renato Rebamonlan
Mr. Amado Espino
Chaperon |
| 1. Edgar Cedric M. Clemente | 4. Amelia Paraan | |
| 2. Dionisio A. Guzman | 5. Edna Palispis | |
| 3. Leod egaria D. Yu | Mrs. Lydia Aquino | |
| 4. Joselyn P. Marapao | Mr. Galiciano Munar | |
| Miss Morlina Manalang
Chaperon | Chaperons | XII. Baybay High School
Baybay, Leyte |
| II. American School
Makati, Rizal | VII. Baguio Colleges Foundation
Baguio City | 1. Dina Lao |
| 1. Moises Mina, Jr. | 1. Pedro Esteban | 2. Zenaida Coloma |
| 2. Orlando Morabe | 2. Eduardo Cunanan | 3. Evelyn Paol |
| 3. Ken Uy | 3. Urbano Dizon | 4. Virginia Duma-
quing |
| 4. Vicky Malca | 4. Corazon Abastilla | Miss Cecilia V. Silao
Chaperon |
| 5. Shukong Ou | 5. Rizalanda Espinoza | |
| 6. Phil Joneheer | Mr. Rufino Hipol | XIII. Buguias-Loo Agro-
Industrial School
Loo, Buguias, Benguet
Mt. Province |
| 7. Kristin Jackson | Chaperon | 1. Leonora Damoslog |
| 8. Ann Russell | VIII. Basilan City H.S.
Basilan City | 2. Lolina Gabin |
| 9. Sol Piccioto | 1. Perlita M. Manapol | 3. Mary Cobcobo |
| 10. Melissa Reyes | 2. Christine Helen W. Perez | 4. Johnny Bugbuga-
wen |
| III. Andres Bonifacio H. S.
Caloocan City | 3. Marilyn Alano | 5. Romanito Damoslog |
| 1. Corazon T. Sison | 4. Ben Gadja | Mr. Calixto Q. Pax
Chaperon |
| 2. Lolita R. Yanga | 5. Dennis Grino | |
| 3. Yolanda I. Fallesgon | Mrs. Purita J. Balladares
Chaperon | XIV. Cabaiao High School
Cabaiao, Nueva Ecija |
| 4. Jesinee Apostol | IX. Bataan High School
Balanga, Bataan | 1. Petronilo David |
| 5. Minerva Venegas | 1. Isabelita Tapan | 2. Alipio Navarro |
| Miss Iluminada C. Pablalan
Chaperon | 2. Myrna Malixi | 3. Rodrigo Valerio |
| IV. Araneta University Foundation
High School, Malabon, Rizal | 3. Victoria de Leon | 4. Roberto Lim |
| 1. Marlon M. Fernando | 4. Apolinario Tablan | 5. Noemi Jose |
| 2. Reynaldo Fulgencio | 5. Ruben Roque | 6. Lourdes Martin |
| 3. Edgardo V. Rivera | 6. Bienvenido Carlos | 7. Lilia Wycoco |
| 4. Alicia M. Chata | 7. Josanna Banzon | 8. Marilou Agustin |
| 5. Enrico Echiverri | 8. Wilhelmina Gison | Miss Rosalina J.
Galang
Chaperon |
| Mr. Manuel Cu
Chaperon | 9. Roberto Robles | |
| V. Ateneo de Naga
Naga City | Mr. Manuel F. Tallorin
Chaperon | XV. Cagayan High School
Tuguegarao, Cagayan |
| 1. Rodolfo Pesimo | X. Batanes National High School
Basco, Batanes | 1. David Cabatan, Jr. |
| 2. Romeo Taniegra | 1. Viveca Abad | 2. Renato Saquins |
| 3. Marianito Aureus | 2. Joan Tabuso | |
| 4. Alex Yu | 3. Gregorio Barsana | XVI. Cagayan Valley
Col. Arts & Trades
Tuguegarao, Cagayan |
| Mr. Ernesto Alanao | 4. Alexander Nunez | |
| VI. Baguio City High School
Baguio City | 5. Rosemarie Cardeno | |
| 1. Marlene Dacanay | Miss Magdalena C. Castellon
Chaperon | |
| 2. Rodolfo Paraan | XI. Bayambang National School
Bayambang, Pangasinan | |
| | 1. Edith Padilla | |
| | 2. Eligio Lopez | |
| | 3. Josephine Viray | |

4. Mr. Estanialso Caldez
Chaperon
- XVII. Cagayan Valley Inst. of Tech.
Cabangan, Isabela
1. Christopher Guzman
 2. Alexandro Plan, Jr.
 3. Albert Sarangay
 4. Nelmarie Baquiran
 5. Helen Canan
 6. Cleopatra Bautista
Mr. Esperidion Soriano
Mr. Alfonso Guzman
Chaperons
- XVIII. Calasiao High School
Calasiao, Pangasinan
1. Dante Ferre - H.D.
 2. Laura Zulueta
 3. Rose Marie Gutierrez
 4. Ren Laforteza
 5. Elizabeth Manuel
- XIX. Caloocan High School (Day)
Caloocan City
1. Evelyn F. Balais
 2. Mario N. Lorenzo
 3. Jorge Estrada
 4. Laura L. Samson
 5. Norma M. Villorante
Mr. Celso M. Flores
Miss Nilda Sanchez
Chaperons
- XX. Caloocan High School (Evening)
Caloocan City
1. Reynaldo Neptuno
 2. Rodolfo Bongat
 3. Merlita Licaras
Mr. Justino Q. Rivera
Chaperon
- XXI. Camarines Sur High School
Naga City
1. Purisima Tabora
 2. Luis Garchitorena
 3. Josie Asor
Mrs. Ester Asor
Chaperon
- XXII. Cavite Nat. High School
Cavite City
1. Francisco Arellano
 2. Virgilio Gomez
 3. Nena Gloriani
Mrs. Viola Samonte
Chaperon
- XXIII. Centro Escolar Univ.
Mendiola, Manila
1. Ruby Go
 2. Isabel Lim
 3. Luz Tan
 4. Julie Rubio
Miss Betty Lou
Mrs. Pennera
Chaperons
- XXIV. Christian Academy of
Manila
1. James Sycip
 2. Cornelio Nayo, Jr.
 3. Bobby Yu
 4. Peter Chan
 5. Ephraim Solon
 6. Philip Tan
 7. Alicia Golo
 8. Cherry Ison
 9. Aileen Tenefrancia
 10. Ida Ong
Mr. Edwin Ormeo
Esther Yl'garde
Chaperons
- XXV. C.M. Recto H. S.
Manila
1. Elizabeth L. Enriquez
 2. Lourdes G. Sawal
 3. Edgardo J. Bautista
 4. Abner A. Asturias
Mrs. Margarita Sacramento
Chaperon
- XXVI. Colegio de San Juan
de Letran, Manila
1. Dennis Mate
 2. Jose Remulla
 3. Paciencia Balbon
 4. Gonzalo Gacuma III
 5. Arthur Salita
 6. Bernardo Atienza
 7. Demosthenes Rosales
Mr. Constante B. Molina
Chaperon
- XXVII. Cotabato High School
Cotabato City
1. Rudy Chin
 2. Rahiema Bagis
 3. Tita Malalis
 4. Abdul Unggui
Mrs. Luz I. dela Cruz
Chaperon
- XXVIII. Dagupan City H. S.
Dagupan City
1. Conrado Pidloan
 2. Marilou de Guzman
 3. Iraida Beltran
 4. Nora Quilpan
 5. Rosario Sahagun
 6. Renato Viray
 7. Eleazar Quinto
 8. Teodorico Brunzon
 9. Luz Calvero
 10. Benjamin Garcia
 11. Mamerto Manella
 12. Angeli Cu. son
Miss Carmelita P.
Sta. Maria
Miss Reyna C. Paragas, Chaperons
- XXIX. Davao City H. S.
Davao City
1. Victoria Rimando
 2. Marilyn Anima
 3. Carmelita Yadao
 4. Pilar Vicente
 5. Luis Oreta
 6. Alan Meliccor
Mrs. Guillerma M.
Garcia
Mrs. Josefina G.
Jover - Chaperons
- XXX. Digos Prov. H. S.
Digos, Davao
1. Rodolfo Leal
 2. Joseph Quipit
 3. Edith Selma
Miss Bella Quinones
Chaperon
- XXXI. E. Quirino H. S.
Manila
1. Juan M. Reyes, Jr.
 2. Thomas S. Choy, Jr.
 3. Peter Teodoro, Jr.
 4. Geronimo M. Carpio
 5. Loida Fabian
Miss Aurora Evange-
lista, Mrs. Encar-
nacion Mabunga
Chaperons
- XXXII. E. Rodriguez, Jr.
H. S. - Manila
1. Rizalyn A. Adefuin
 2. Dante B. Bautista
 3. Angeline C. Ilan
 4. Lydia Rodriguez
 5. Marlu A. Fenoy
 6. Alex A. Paglinawan
 7. Marivic A. Fenoy
 8. Fe. Celia M.
Manaois

9. Angelina M. Lopez
10. Cesar Lopez
Mr. Romeo San Juan
Chaperon
- XXXIII. Fort Bonifacio H.S.
Ft. Bonifacio, Rizal
1. Rodrigo E. Liberato
 2. Myrna M. Marbella
 3. Beilen B. Baniqued
- Miss C. Godoy
Chaperon
- XXXIV. Ilocos Norte Nat.
H. S. -Iaoag City
1. Julito Corpuz
 2. Sharon Abana
 3. Noemila Aurelio
 4. Llewellyn Santos
 5. Milagros Felipe
 6. Eleanor Daquiaoag
- Miss Ma. Consuelo
A. Santella -Chaperon
- XXXV. Iloilo City High School
Iloilo City
1. Perla Divinagracia
 2. Maria Elena Gallinero
 3. Jerry Opinion
 4. Jerney Balleras
- Mr. Eduardo N. Reyes, Jr.
Chaperon
- XXXVI. J. Abad Santos H.S.
San Fernando, Pampanga
1. Jalandoni P. Sanchez
 2. Regalado D. Galura
 3. Alejandro D. Trinidad
 4. Lily Mendoza
 5. Isabelita T. Mamalastas
- Mr. Ely Manaloto
Chaperon
- XXXVII. Jose Panganiban H. S.
J. Panganiban, C. Norte
1. Mateo E. Espana
 2. Felipe P. Nepomuceno
 3. Ma. Elena S. Celis
 4. Eina P. Forsuelo
 5. Belinda S. Rieza
- Mrs. Sylvia S. Rieza
Chaperon
- XXXVIII. Jose P. Laurel H.S.
Manila
1. Ambrosio Mallare, Jr.
 2. Ricardo Santiago
 3. Daniel Lacuata - H.D.
- Mr. Manuel de Jesus
Chaperon

- XXXIX. Juan Sumulong H. S.
Quezon City
1. Danilo F. Gortayo
 2. Ruben M. Aycocho
 3. Sonia S. Rufo
 4. Benilda V. Lobanez
 5. Marilyn V. Obana
- Miss Malicdin
Chaperon
- XL. La Carlota H. S.
La Carlota City
1. Victor Bibaoco
 2. Danilo Lechuza
 3. Wilfredo Heria
 4. Aurelio Valdez, Jr.
 5. Ruby Jalando-on
 6. Eunice Lasala
 7. Nestor Heria
- Mrs. Nenita P. Avancena
Chaperon
- XLI. Lakan Dula H. S.
Tondo, Manila
1. Natividad B. Garcia
 2. Fernando M. Pingol
 3. Honorio A. Nicolas
 4. Ma. Teresita Echiverri
 5. Connie C. Andaya
- Miss Virginia C. Jaen
Chaperon
- XLII. Lallo High School
Lallo, Cagayan
1. Meliton Q. Prudencio
 2. Sandra F. Argonzan
 3. Winston S. Zulueta
 4. Marilyn M. Roc
 5. Melvin C. Naceno
- Miss Teresita B. Colosaga
Chaperon
- XLIII. La Salle Green Hills
Mandaluyong, Rizal
1. Melquiades T. Lagandaon
 2. Leopoldo L. Teehankee
 3. Dennis L. Warren
 4. Gerard C. Arcilla
 5. Paulo E. Campos
 6. Ernesto V. Fernandez
 7. Ricardo L. Fernandez
 8. William C. Lee
 9. Gerardo A. de Guzman
 10. Juanito F. Lopez III
 11. Mariano D. Martinez, Jr.
 12. Jhon Victor K. Tence
 13. Luis P. Cusi
 14. Antonio Villar
- Mr. Ernado Tobias
Mr. Roberto Catli
Chaperons

- XLIV. La Salle H. S.
Lipa City
1. Ramon R. Olbes
 2. Dante M. Lantin
 3. Efren B. Gonzales
 4. Mario O. Mamon
 5. Ramon B. de las Alas
- Mr. Pablito B.
Rabago, Chaperon
- XLV. La Sallete of Jones, Jones, Isabela
1. Mariano R. Viernes
 2. Nathaniel P. Colobong
 3. Marie Therese C. Cabel
 4. Lolita A. Guillermo
- Miss Erlinda G. Acierto, Chaperon
- XLVI. La Union H.S.
San Fernando, La Union
1. Amorfinia C. Rivera
 2. Gliva L. Aquino
 3. Elizabeth D. Alviar
 4. David B. Corpuz
 5. Ephraim A. Abaquita
 6. Reynato N. Federo
 7. Daniel N. Casuga
 8. Lilia Dy Quiangco
 9. Frederic, Hipal, Jr.
- Miss Dorothy Blair
Chaperon
- XLVII. Leyte High School
Tacloban City
1. Yolanda Flor A. Viernes
 2. Josefina McF. Villegas
 3. Mabel R. Caliao
 4. Perla D. Jaro
- XLVIII. Lourdes School
Quezon City
1. Antonio M. Bicencio, Jr.
 2. Renato J. Suntay
 3. Ramon R. Mendoza, Jr.
 4. Jose Ma. D. Nolasco
 5. Mario Luis M. Bilog
- XLIX. Lyceum Nat. H.S.
Lukban, Quezon
1. Efren D. Doloroso

2. Victoria R. Ver
 3. Wilberto R. Valena
 4. Clarissa B. Daya
 5. Edwina B. Daya
 6. Emily D. Dator
Mr. Rodrigo Nanad, Jr.
Chaperon
- L. Lyceum of Echague
Echague, Isabela
1. Angelita L. Solatee
 2. Severo G. Valdez
 3. Mariano M. Ongchangco
 4. Magdalena L. Florentin
 5. Arceli Y. Rivera
 6. Josephine G. de Guzman
 7. Marichu L. Gumpal
Mr. Francisco G. Bailon
Chaperon
- LI. Lyceum of the Phils.
Walled City, Manila
1. Leandro R. Aquilizan
 2. Antonio V. Pilapil
 3. Sarvan P. Singh
 4. Ramon A. Avena
- LII. Malate Catholic School
Malate, Manila
1. Barbara Anne C. Migallos
- LIII. Manila Central Univ.
Caloocan City
1. Elizabeth D. Crucillo
 2. Efren L. Mierva
 3. Ricardo C. Pilares, Jr.
 4. Ma. Socorro V. Anatolio
 5. Luz Marie C. Ramos
Miss Andrea B. Lemis
Chaperon
- LIV. Marcelo H. del Pilar
High School - Malolos
Bulacan
1. Heracleo T. Javier
 2. Rectorino P. Carasig
 3. Donald H. Gatchalian
Mr. Silvino C. Santos
Chaperon
- LV. Marikina School of
Arts & Trade
Marikina, Rizal
1. Miguel O. Gutierrez
 2. Fe A. Gonzales
 3. Mario C. Cruz
 4. Zenaida D. Dulay
 5. Elmer Jesus C. Papio
Mr. Telesforo Alonzo
Chaperon
- LVI. Morong High School
Morong, Rizal
1. Lino G. Abueg
 2. Rodrigo M. Golla
 3. Fernando B. San Miguel
 4. Hilario G. Panday
 5. Nepthalie F. Catameo
 6. Jose A. Robles
Mr. Isagani Pascual
Chaperon
- LVII. Mountain Agricultural
College, La Trinidad
Benguet
1. Felicidad S. Ligat
 2. Florida A. Salibad
 3. Recto C. Alawas
 4. Elmer T. Masidong
 5. Leandro S. Tandoc
 6. Augusto A. Donglal
Mr. Romulo Q. Apolonio
Chaperon
- LVIII. Mountain Province
Comprehensive H. S.
Bontoc, Mt. Province
1. Alfaretta D. Dadey
 2. Rufino R. Caungalao, Jr.
- LVIX. Negros Occ. H. S.
Bacolod City
1. Reuel E. Agarrado
 2. Benjamin G. Reyes, Jr.
 3. Melvin S. Jurisprudencia
 4. Mansueta C. Java
Mrs. Lourdes Severino
Chaperon
- LX. Northeastern Foundation
College, Santiago, Isabela
1. William G. Tecson
 2. Valentin S. Dimla, Jr.
 3. Farlio S. Salvador
Mr. Bernardo Ocon
Chaperon
- LXI. Nueva Vizcaya H. S.
Bayambang, Nueva Ecija
1. Elsie M. Ramos
 2. Amelita C. Iodevico
 3. Yolanda V. Domingo
 4. Esther A. Cadiente
 5. Fe S. Baingan
 6. Ma. Perlita T. Marasigan
 7. Remedios D. Pacis
 8. Elvira G. Aquino
 9. Joan G. Andaya
 10. Lourdes G. dela Cruz
 11. Mariflor T. Tottoc
 12. Arlington B. Cadiente
 13. Romeo G. Parungao
 14. Rodrigo A. Fabreo, Jr.
 15. Avelina C. Bingayan
Mrs. Corazon B. Lumicao
Chaperon
- LXII. Olongapo City. Nat.
High School
Olongapo City
1. Pedro C. Atienza, Jr.
 2. Rosario V. Calvelo
 3. Arturo E. Mendoza, Jr.
 4. Teresita S. Dantes
 5. Evangeline I. Miclat
Mrs. Nieves Y. Pascual
Chaperon
- LXIII. Pag-asa High School
Pag-asa, Q. C.
1. Teresita V. Galicinao
 2. Lillian B. Taniewa
 3. Olivia C. de la Cuesta
 4. Flordeliza Y. Arceno
- LXIV. Pangasinan College
of Fisheries
Binmaley, Pang.
1. Santiago G. Manalon

2. Ma. Fe C. Rosario
3. Mildred de Guzman
Mr. John Calamiong
Chaperon
- LXV. P. Guevarra Mem. H.S.
Sta. Cruz, Laguna
1. Daniel M. Alagon
2. Domingo T. Anonuevo
3. Josefina B. Blanco
4. Josephine S. Velasco
5. Yvette C. de Vela
Mr. Roberto Estascio
Flor Gandia - Chaperons
- LXVI. Pelletier Hills School
Baguio City
1. Nora Q. Espiritu
2. Norma N. Pastor
3. Carmelita P. Caliway
4. Loida M. Anacioco
5. Farah Linda S. Mejia
- LXVII. Phil. College of
Commerce, Manila
1. Ramon K. Manalac
2. Luisito M. Correa
3. Elisa D. Ibarra
4. Enillie V. Javier
5. Marpolly L. Estallo
Miss Zenaida Pugal
Chaperon
- LXVIII. Phil. Science H. S.
Quezon City
1. John Dimalanta
2. Hector Guballa
3. Lyncir Legunsad
4. Fred Zanoria
5. Jose Dalisay
6. Hermilo Rodis
Leah Villalba
Chaperon
- LXIX. Phil. Women's College
of Davao
Davao City
1. Yolanda C. Pelayo
2. Gloria Jin Endriga
3. Ma. Luisa Y. Dominguez
4. Ma. Lisa S. Nitorreda
5. Isabel H. Suarez
Mrs. Irene M. Santiago
Chaperon
- LXX. Quezon City H. S.
Quezon City
1. Samuel Olivar
2. Emma Velasquez
3. Baby Fausta Caddac
4. Erlinda Santos
5. Ma. Garcia Mineque
6. Myrna Lardizabal
7. Manuel Coloma
8. Adonis Tejedor
Miss Yolanda Anonuevo
Chaperon
- LXXI. Quezon City Science H.S.
Quezon City
1. Amante A. Mangaser-H.D.
2. Jorge Reyes
3. Alan John Neri
4. Edmund Domingo
5. Nicolas Ojeda
6. Ramon Lee
7. Arthur Ponce
8. Nilo Vales
9. Pedro Dinglasan
10. Paldo Villanueva
11. Emmanuel Defensor
12. Amadeo Agawin
13. Gabriel Sugue
14. Lyndon Camacho
15. Edgar Diza
16. Edgar Sumabat
17. Ma. Luisa Estevanez
18. Lysbot Sanidad
19. Thelma Santos
20. Suena Talusan
21. Gloria Mangaser
22. Nicetas Ico
23. Elizabeth Mocas
24. Elizabeth Comines
25. Ma. Paz Daga
26. Alma Baldoria
27. Marietta Ferrer
28. Josefina Yumul
29. Marilyn Wasan
30. Corazon Pilar
31. Emma Martin
- Mr. Oscar Piza
Chaperon
- LXXII. Quirino High School
Quezon City
1. Harmonix T. Hernando
2. Danilo Cordero
Mr. Vicente P. Olaya
Jr. - Chaperon
- LXXIII. Ramon Avancena H.S.
Manila
1. Marila Berceño
2. Lucina T. dela Cruz
3. Ephrain Romero
Miss Bienvenida Paco
Chaperon
- LXXIV. R. Magsaysay H.S.
Cubao, Quezon City
1. Reuel Aguila
2. Joy Rosary Castro
3. Antonio Tayao
4. Lorna Callanta
5. Ramon Punzalan
6. Roderick Tan
7. Teresita Tolentino
8. Pedro Aloit, Jr.
9. Doromina Somera
10. Victor Abat
11. Elitha Sanchez
12. Adoracion Frias
13. Victoria Morelos
14. Carlito Jayco
15. Carolina Yabut
- LXXV. Rizal High School
Pasig, Rizal
1. Celso Santos
2. Henry Tanyag
3. Elizabeth Cordero
4. Wilhelmina Paredes
5. Aleto Pusta
Miss Teresita Victorino
Chaperon
- LXXVI. St. Joseph's College
Quezon City
1. Marlene Ramiscal
2. Celina Bartolome



The Search for Reformist Ideals

Moral and Spiritual Reforms
Educational Reforms
Socio Economic Reforms
Political Reforms

11th Annual National Convention
of Junior Members

Teachers' Camp, Baguio City
October 14-19, 1969

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

poems

* malou a. ylagan

1.

mother by fate
invests progeny
hoping for dividends
come twenty-one.

2.

mother, this place is not for me
but look —
i have my own God gave for free.
there i'll pause a while
then read and write
with paper and pen provided for
and God won't ask for fee.

3.

stray straw
floating aimlessly with wind
unwise to have direction
and no foundation.
stray straw stray.

4.

milk-flesh
taut yet quivering
all but suddenly lose
lust-look of one
impassioned man.

5.

the world is red
for it bleeds green
but if only man
could be pure at heart
then blue will drop from heaven

6.

retracing the pure white line
in a maze of gray
and bright complements
sends me crawling on my knees
lest i lose it
in a singular turn.

7.

dumb child
stirs within
tongue unfurled
until balloon in hand bursts
then child speaks.





Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
Manila

Office of the Secretary

Message

During this 11th Annual Convention of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. our thoughts inevitably are focussed to our youth — how we should direct their young steps to the worthy "Search for Reformist Ideals," a fitting theme of this year's CMLI Convention of its junior members.

We hope that this convention would be another eye-opener to the delegates and their peers for moulding their lives along the ideals of dynamic and responsible leadership for which our society today has a crying need.

We hope too that the CMLI would provide the necessary permissive, healthy dialogue among the youth and between them and adults which has come imperative today as a consequence of student activist movements.

All our school officials should stand solidly behind the worthy goals of the CMLI and the aims of this gathering of youth leaders in Baguio.

To the architects of the CMLI and the participants our sincerest good wishes.

(Sgd.) ONOFRE D. CORPUS
Secretary



The Aims of Education

All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. **All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship.** Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. **The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens.**

Sec. 5, Art. XIV

Constitution of the Philippine





Republic of the Philippines
City of Baguio
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

On this, its 11th Annual National Conference, I should like to extend my sincere congratulations to the Officers and Members of the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC. for their selfless efforts in making possible this significant affair. Its timeliness and great significance at this time there seems to be an accomplished youth resurgence in our midst are paramount. With no less than the cream of the country's studentry and campus leaders in marked attendance, the outcome of the conference is more than assured to be truly beneficial and constructive for the nation.

Its theme projected to "The Search for Reformist Ideals" is just appropriate, considering the current upheavals that have these days placed in the forefronts of news media, alive student power, in obvious repudiation of its past lethargy, with its gained ascendancy in the realms of government and politics as an indispensable force to reckon with, significantly, in the formulation of policies.

It is exceeding pride to know that the CMLI is doing its share in focusing public attention and energy to the problems which now beset our present-day youths, and out of this forum, sift the best of the approaches and programs available to muster the nation's youths for more constructive and worthwhile national goals having for their ends the improvement of the body politic.

In anticipation of its outcome, let me share with you the one hope for success of this year's annual conference in this fair City of ours.

(Sgd.) LUIS L. LARDIZABAL
City Mayor

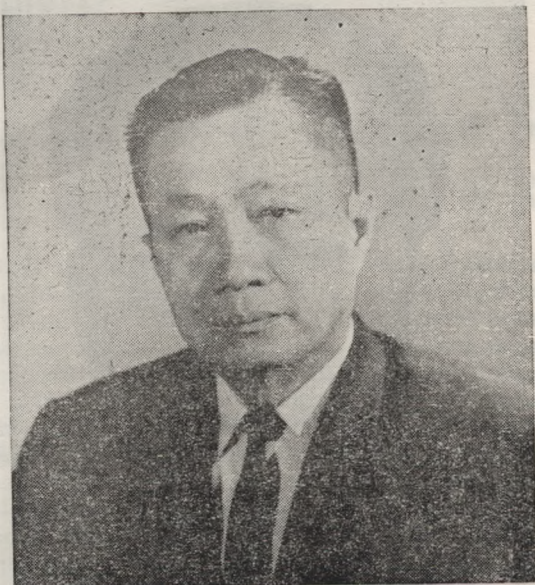


Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Manila

I wish to congratulate you, junior members of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc., on the occasion of your annual national conference. The tradition of holding an annual conference is a good one, for it keeps the organization alive to the meaning of scholarship and leadership for a changing world. In the theme of the conference, "The Search for Reformist Ideals", I sense much of a spirit of inquiry — a timely and significant inquiry — in light of the prevailing youth unrest and attendant problems of the youth.

To be concerned with reformist ideals is to be concerned with human excellence as it applies to our corporate lives. And I see the quest for human excellence as the first principle of faith in a society concerned with real cultural advance. In the search for reformist ideals, I hope you will take care not to substitute the great ethical ideals of our cultural heritage with "sawdust goals". I am confident that you will strive to become a vital part, a more vital part, of the nation's efforts for the fulfillment of national goals. Then we can be bright and optimistic as we face the future.

(SGD.) JUAN L. MANUEL
Director



Messages

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS
Manila

We hail the timely 11th Annual National Convention of Junior Members of the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. which comes in its season, when man has made an epochal achievement of stepping on the moon! With his "restlessness and insatiable curiosity" his dream of making the outer space part of his world has come true.

The theme of the conference: "The Search for Reformist Ideals", is very apt in this era of youths' activism everywhere. As the delegates come from the ranks of honor students, we have high hopes that they will channel their unrest to ways of peace and restfulness which is the ultimate goal of reformist ideals.

In the words of U.S. President Richard M. Nixon when he had a telephone conversation with the astronauts on the moon, it is: " As you have stepped on the Sea of Tranquility, may it bring peace and tranquility to humanity!"

My dear Young Delegates, may your "restlessness and insatiable curiosity", like the American astronauts under divine guidance, lead to ways of peace, tranquility, and contentment for our country!

(Sgd.) **NARCISO ALBARRACIN**
Director

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Manila

It is my pleasure to greet the delegates to the Eleventh Annual National Convention of the Junior Members of the Children's Museum & Library, Inc. and wish them success in their undertakings.

The choice of the theme, "The Search for Reformist Ideals", is timely and significant, considering that today we are in the midst of youthful turmoil and restiveness. Indeed, it is my earnest hope that this conference be the steering hand to lead the junior delegates to the ideals of the great reformist—Jose Rizal. The great hero's message to the Filipino youth as the "Hope of the Fatherland" gives, in a nutshell, their role: that they are to prepare themselves for the future for the youth of today will be the mature men and women of tomorrow. From the present-day youngsters will merge the leaders of the future.

It is true that youth is the time for frivolities and wistful thinking, for exuberant gaieties, but it is also, as Plato declared, "the time for extraordinary toil."

(Sgd.) **ROMULO Y. MENDOZA**
Director

(Sgd.) **POMPEYO GREGORIO**
Vice-President & Youth Director

(Sgd.) **FERNANDA S. BALBOA**
President

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC.

Quezon City, Philippines



Messages



To the Delegates:

To this the 11th Annual National Convention of Junior Members of the Children's Museum & Library, Inc. convoked in this beautiful mountain city, I wish to extend to you all my warmest greetings. We are very happy to have you with us on this occasion and we earnestly hope that you will make the most out of the various activities scheduled for you during this affair.

The Children's Museum and Library, Inc. has for years been providing young people, particularly selected students in the high schools who have potentialities for leadership, with opportunities for wholesome leadership-training. A youth convention has been one of such opportunities. We believe that leadership in any aspect of life should be intelligent and that leaders should, therefore, be equipped not only with comprehensive and thorough knowledge of the nation's problems and their perspectives with a view to becoming able to involve effective solutions thereto, but also with proper attitudes and the skills of arriving at reasoned decisions and arousing enthusiasms for such decisions and their implementation.

You are all aware of the restiveness of youth all over the world these days. Young people want change and they show this in various ways — some militantly, others in the hippie way, and still others in the political way. In the Philippines you have seen or read about demonstrations, rallies and even riots staged by young people. This 11th Convention will deal with the theme, "The Search for Reformist Ideals". The reformist, as you know, is a strong advocate of change. But the true kind of change-advocate is one who possesses ideals to permeate his proposals as well as his actuations so that the kind of new social order he seeks to bring about will not mean deterioration or destruction of society but will go forward to redound to the public good. What those ideals are in any movement for change — that will be the burden of your thinking and discussion. I entertain the strong hope that you all as a body will be able to produce crystallized ideals of what those ideals are.

(Sgd.) FERNANDA S. BALBOA
President

United Nations Secretary General U Thant, in observing that youth protests and demonstrations, in the academic year 1967-68 alone, occurred in more than 50 countries all over the world, said:

"This phenomenon can be regarded as a reaction against the many inadequacies, complexities and crises of the age. The questioning of systems of values in the industrialized societies, the conflicts between the inside societies with different social, ideological and economic systems, the tremendous problems of developing countries, the dread of a nuclear holocaust, and the many forms of hatred, injustice and discrimination conjure up feelings of frustration and anxiety in many people. It also awakens in them the need to do something, to change the world."

There is no question that the Philippines is one of the 50 countries where youth protests and demonstrations of different kinds and intensities occurred since 1967. The conditions and situations in our country in this so-called moon-walk age are such that the revolt of youth appears inevitable. The crime situation, graft and corruption in the government, the rising prices, and acute unemployment are just some of the problems that are confronting the country and the apparent impotence or inability of our leaders to solve these problems make our people angry and, in certain cases, violent.

The delegates to this convention, being high school students, are still quite young to be seriously involved in active protests and demonstrations like the ones we had the last two years which, in many cases, were unnecessary and, in some cases, had gone out of hand such that the movement did more harm than good. We are glad that at this stage of their development these young people, who are future leaders of our country, are engaged in searching for ideals that will guide and bolster their search for reforms in our government and in our society. When we are true to these ideals, there could be no fear that our acts would be improper or illegal — when we stick by these ideals through thick and thin, the reforms that we seek would not be long in coming.

As this week happens also to be United Nations Week, may we all hope and pray that we could realize in this convention the principles and ideals that we, as well as the rest of the world, are striving for so that peace and goodwill and abundance will be ours in the days to come.

(Sgd.) POMPEYO GREGORIO
Vice-President & Youth Director

The Public-Private School Rift- Must There Be?

It is about time we come out into the open and accept the facts. There is a public-private school rift in the CMLI; there is no denying, but WHY? Few people ever really give a hang about it, most people accept it as part of the status quo — of the sick, rotten status quo. And let's not be hypocritical with ourselves. It is only human to have some bias for either side. This article is not a specific assignment. It is not a specific assignment for the simple reason that few people realize IT is a problem at all. Well, the RIFT is a big perennial problem. Because it hampers the free flow of exchange of ideas. Because it stunts the individual's capacity for self-development. And so what kind of leaders will emerge after such conventions — leaders who will take on the task of building this nation?

To achieve an objective picture of the whole situation, we base our point on the most recent appraisal sheets of the delegates. For one thing, few give a hang about appraising or thinking of improvements in a past convention. So, out of an expected 350 appraisal sheets, more or less, only 100 turned in, or something like 25% of the group. Of the 25% only 27 expressed their views concerning the gap between public and private schools. Of the 27, 18 specified public, 6 private and 3 did not specify. As we can see, 27 is insufficient to base the majority's opinion on. But we shall take for granted that the 27 are those who felt the rift and that something could be done about it; and the 62 either did not feel the rift because of constant association with both groups or accept this as part of the status quo, something normal and should not be decried. And for the rest who did not turn in appraisal sheets, their biases will categorize them. There is hypothetically assuming without, of course, accepting.

We can now venture one question: How come the issue of inequality is raised mostly by the public schools — 18 of the 26? Most of their reactions were centered on discipline. Sample some of these comments:

"... I noticed that some are free to go in and out which should not happen... Some girls, specially those from..... schools go out late at night... The CMLI should be more strict with the rules... There must be equal treatment on (sic) both side (Sic)....."

In addition to these comments, some placed "Public School - no money" or "public school—poor," after the question of school.

Clearly, the public schools feel inferior because of an inferior economic status. From this comes their so-called inferiority complex. AND they have a reason for this complex. In our society, it is despicable for someone of a higher economic bracket to mingle with someone of the "have nots." Is it this fallacious mentality of this society that has led us, young people, to think the same — and grow up to be perpetrators of the sickness and the rottenness of this society?

But, as we, the young, the radical, the anti-status quo, our nature does not and cannot accept a status quo that has become so insanely materialistic and hypocritical, where the rat race is no longer a race for the betterment of the world, but for the satisfaction of greedy and avaricious individuals. Our young nature cannot accept these society's ills. Because we will live in it longer, we want to change it, not perpetrate its illnesses.

So why must we have this attitude? Why think of people as belonging to a lower economic bracket not as individuals, children of God, who are equal in their capacity to achieve and improve themselves. Why ostracise them and snicker the deriding "Bakya!" or the colonial "Ang tanga mag-Ingles." If and when Pilipino becomes the medium of instruction, I just wonder how many inflated egos will get deflated by "Ang tanga managalog. Ka Pilipinong-pilipino, eh."

Dean Jorge Bocobo IV, head delegate of the La Salle Green Hills delegation to the last conference, sums up a frank and honest commentary of this issue in his editorial column of the LAZETTE Vol. III, No. 4, and we

(Cont. on page 14)

CMLI JUNIOR COUNCIL

1968-1969

RODEL E. RODIS
President

EDGARDO Y. REYES
1st Vice President
(on leave)

ROMMEL MANIKAN
Acting 1st Vice President

ARTHUR P. T. BOQUER
Acting 2nd Vice President

DAVID JOCO
Acting 3rd Vice President

WILMA GARCIA
Secretary

WILHELMINA YUMPING
Treasurer

MARIO MINA
Asst. Treasurer

DEAN JORGE BOCOBO
PRO (English)

DAVIDSON HERNAEZ
PRO (Pilipino)

Directors-at-Large

GODOFREDO CAPITO

MIGUEL B. MALIKSI

BARBARA ANN MIGALLOS

ELENA MENCIAS

CESAR O. PADILLA

VIRGILIO REYES, JR.

ROLANDO TORRES

ROWENA MORALES
(ex-officio)

ROBERTO AGUAS
(ex-officio)

ATTY. POMPEYO GREGORIO
Youth Director (Adviser)

ELPIDIO N. DOCTOR
CMLI Secretary

Greetings to the JUNIOR MEMBERS of the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

on their

11th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION

OCTOBER 14 - 19, 1969
TEACHERS CAMP, BAGUIO CITY

MRS. LUZ B. MAGSAYSAY
Chairman

HERMILO V. RODIS
President

PHILIPPINE UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION
GENERAL MANAGERS FOR

STERLING LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION

FILRITERS GUARANTY ASSURANCE CORPORATION

FGR Building, Buendia Avenue, Makati, Rizal
Tel. No. 88-13-61 Connecting all departments



Some 230 high school scholars Saturday (Sept. 13) staged a "demonstration of talents" during the Youth Constitutional Convention held at the Immaculate Heart of Mary College in Quezon City.

Coming from 48 high schools, public and private, the students were brought together in Quezon City by the Children's Museum and Library, Inc. to "provide the youth the opportunity to make an objective scrutiny of the existing order under the operation of the present Constitution."

During the whole-day convention, student delegates expressed their views on the present Constitution and presented amendments to the Constitution.

Amendments presented

Among the amendments presented by the high school students were:

1. Reduction of the age of majority from 21 to 18 years.
2. Termination of parity rights and expropriation by the Philippine Government of the Philippine lands owned by American citizens by virtue of the parity rights, to be used for agricultural, commercial and industrial purposes.
3. Reduction of the voting age from 21 to 18 years.
4. Development of Pilipino as National Language of the Philippines.
5. Official promulgation of the Constitution in English and in Pilipino, but in case of conflict the English text shall prevail.
6. Cognizance by Philippine Courts of all cases involving foreigners within Philippine territories.
7. Appointment of all judges of the inferior courts by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with the consent of all the justices of the Supreme Court and finally, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

First Youth Constitutional Convention

YOUTH CONFAB

230 scholars propose ten constitutional amendments

by OSCAR LANDICHO
The Manila Times, Sept. 16, 1969

8. Reduction of the retirement age of all the members of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals and all judges of lower courts from 70 to 65.

9. Appealability of the decisions of the Auditor-General to the President of the Philippines, whose decisions can be appealed to the Supreme Court.

10. Creation by Congress of a special committee in times of war or other national emergency, composed of the President, Vice President, and three members from the Congress elected by the Congressional body, for a limited period and subject to such restrictions as it may prescribe, to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out a declared national policy.

Proposed Assembly

In his keynote address during the convention, Jose Concepcion Jr. of the Pasay Citizens League for Good Government, said that one of the major constitutional amendments for the 1971 Constitutional Convention should be the creation of a provincial assembly which will be composed of one representative from each municipality within the province.

Concepcion said that the representative for each town to the provincial assembly should be elected by residents residing in the municipality.

The proposed provincial assembly, according to Concepcion, will expand the present membership of the provincial boards so that all municipalities in the province shall be represented.

He also proposed that some of the powers vested with the President and Congress be transferred to the provincial assembly.

Powers considered

Among the powers to be considered for transfer to the provincial assembly, he said, should be matters affecting education, health, social welfare, including an automatic share of tax collections and organization of provincial development councils.

Concepcion pointed out that of the 552 bills passed by Congress from last January 27 to May 11, 94 per cent were of local nature.

Concepcion said that among the bills of local nature passed by Congress were acts creating a branch office of the register of deeds in Samar with permanent station at the municipality of Guiuan; changing the name of schools; establishment of an animal breeding station and stock farm in Mati, Davao; creation of provincial fiscal positions, creation of new cities and municipalities and granting of franchises



TWELVE OUTSTANDING DELEGATES — Flanking the twelve outstanding delegates chosen during the First Youth Constitutional Convention are from left: Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio, CMLI vice president and youth director; Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa, CMLI founder and president; and Atty. Teopisto Guingona, Jr., immediate past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines.

"SUPLING"

(The CMLI Junior Council Story)

After the Children's Museum and Library was incorporated on Feb. 25, 1957, pioneers of this national children's organization started immediately to implement its basic plans, with the idea that all of its projects are self-governing and self-sustaining—that is, the management, improvement and upkeep should be done by children and youth from 7 to 21 years especially the gifted to help them further their educational attainment. The pioneers led by Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa, CMLI founder, thought of organizing a junior members' group from among the youth at the age-range mentioned. Hence, the CMLI serves as an "experience laboratory" where the children and youth learn by doing.

In the afternoon of Nov. 14, 1957, the committee on junior membership met at the residence of Mrs. Balboa. The CMLI Junior Council was born. It was formed to serve as one of the major implementing arms of the CMLI.

Moulding Future Leaders

Varied projects are aimed to develop the leadership abilities of the youth. During annual conventions with timely themes, attended by student leaders from public and private high schools from different parts of the country, inspirational talks were delivered by specialists in their fields. Moreover, the youth leaders are provided with the opportunity to thresh out solutions to problems confronting them, such as during group discussions.

The activities of the Junior Council branch out to educational, cultural and community improvement projects; likewise, coordination is maintained with projects of other CMLI committees.

Like its senior counterpart, the junior board meets regularly once a month to lay out plans which are carried out by themselves, under the proper guidance of the CMLI youth director.

Miss Estelita Juco of St. Paul's College was the adviser of the CMLI junior members from 1957 to 1959. Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio took over the position of adviser on Feb. 1, 1960 when Dr. Manuel Lim, then CMLI president, offered him the position, upon the recommendation of Mrs. Balboa, then executive vice president. The position of youth director—*ipso facto* the adviser of the CMLI Junior Council—was created in 1961 in order that the adviser could be more involved in CMLI activities; since then, Atty. Gregorio has held the post.

Membership

The by-laws of the CMLI have the following provisions with regard to its junior members:

"Any male or female, 7 years old or over but under 21 years who is residing in the Philippines, may be eligible for junior membership."

"The junior members shall have the right to enjoy the facilities of the Association as may, from time to time, be made available to them by the senior members and by the board of directors."

The junior members shall attend senior members' meeting upon a special invitation extended to them, in which case, they can act as observers, participate in the discussion but will not have the right to vote on a motion or on the election of the board of directors."

The CMLI board of directors has set an annual membership fee of P0.25 for every junior member.

Annual National Conventions

The yearly gathering of student leaders from secondary schools in the country gives them the chance to discuss and present solutions to the problems of the day, not only those directly confronting them but also those facing the country as well. Officers who spearhead projects for the junior members are elected during the national convention.

The first convention in 1959 was memorable because of the huge turnout of delegates who gathered at the UNESCO National Commission despite the heavy rains and flood that ravaged northern and central Luzon.

Themes and keynote speakers of succeeding conventions follow: 1960—second convention, with Undersecretary of Education Daniel M. Salcedo as keynote speaker on the theme "Young Filipinos for a Better Philippines" 1961—Dr. Domingo O. Bascara, YMCA General Secretary, on the theme "The Youth's Answer to Rizal" in consonance with the hero's centenary; 1962—Mayor Antonio J. Villegas, on "Preparing Ourselves for Sound Leadership"; 1963—Gen. Alfredo M. Santos, AFP Chief of Staff, on "Understanding Ourselves in the Light of Bonifacio's Ideals" in line with the birth centenary of the Great Plebeian; 1964—Senator Maria Kalaw Katigbak, on "Mabini and Today's Youth" on the occasion of the birth centenary of the Sublime Paralytic; 1965—Miss Helena Z. Benitez, president, Philippine Women's University, spoke on "President Quezon's Code of Ethics and Citizenship and the Filipino Youth," at the

convention held in Baguio City, first to be held outside Manila; 1966—Senator Jose W. Diokno, on "Human Values for Progress"; 1967—Senator Lorenzo Sumulong, on "Nation-Building: The Challenge to Youth"; 1968—Labor Secretary Blas F. Ople, on "Human Rights and the Filipino Youth" on the occasion of the International Year of Human Rights, it being the 20th anniversary of the approval of the historic Universal Declaration of Human Rights; and 1969—Hon. Manuel P. Manahan, president, Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement, on "The Search for Reformist Ideals".

Community leaders expounded on sub-themes which were the issues of the day, prodding active participation of the youth leaders during group discussions.

First Youth Constitutional Convention

On Sept. 13, 1969, the Junior Council sponsored a Youth Constitutional Convention, the first of its kind ever held in Philippine history. The present generation of youth leaders, born under the aegis of a sovereign republic, proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Philippines, written under a colonial era.

The CMLI believes that it is high time that the young Filipino citizens be made aware of the provisions of the Constitution of the Philippines, more so now that the 1971 Constitutional Convention is fast approaching, and be spurred to make an objective study on the highest law of the land that governs them and find out for themselves the provisions which to their sound judgments merit amending.

A Leader Speaks Well

Thoughts well organized, speaking with firmness and conviction, a good leader thus can carry across his message effectively to his group. To cultivate this attribute of good leadership, the CMLI Junior Council holds an annual extemporaneous public speaking contest and an oratorical contest, both in English as well as in Pilipino.

With the annual extemporaneous speechfest held in 1960, first prize winners in chronological order follow: Gregorio Garcia III, Letran College; Vilma Umali, U.P. Preparatory School; Roman A. Azanza, Ateneo de Manila University; Josefina P. Laurel, Maryknoll College; Romeo del Rosario, Quirino High School, Quezon City; Jose Ma. V. Romualdez, Ateneo de Manila University; Rosita L. Sioson, Sienna College; Gary B. Olivar, U.P. High School; and

(cont. on p. 11)

SUPLING . . . (Cont. from p. 10)

Evangeline Cosio, St. Paul College of Quezon City.

Understandably a tough assignment, participation in this speechfest—with topics given on the spot—is a challenge to the young orators. But because of a working knowledge on current events and richer background on cultural and historical data, participants in this tilt who are top orators in their respective public and private high schools have gained the admiration of the audience. Grand prize is the Lacson Memorial Trophy donated by ESSO Standard Eastern, Inc. which will be owned permanently by the school that wins first place three times consecutively. Top three winners get medals for themselves and a banner each for their respective schools.

In 1968, the oratorical contest was initiated with Socorro del Rosario of St. Paul College of Quezon City winning the first prize. This year, 1969, Elena G. Martinez of the same school copped the top award. Hence, it will take another Paulinian of the school's Quezon City branch to win the award in 1970 to make the Carmen Planas Memorial Trophy donated by Atty. Rosario L. Planas, become a permanent possession of the St. Paul College of Quezon City.

1969 saw the sponsorship of another speech contest by the CMLI Junior

Council, this time in Pilipino, the "Biglaang Timpalak Talumpatian", an extemporaneous speechfest. Wilfredo Colozo of Rizal High School (Pasig) won the contest.

Community Projects

Civic projects are being undertaken as proper avenues for leadership training. When the dope addiction problem greatly afflicted the youth in 1960, it was felt that an educational drive to focus attention to its ill effects should be undertaken; thus a symposium was sponsored with *Times* reporter Rodolfo T. Reyes, and education and NBI officials as speakers. On Children's Day, Jan. 15, 1961, a musical concert was sponsored in Intramuros, featuring the Welfareville ronaldalla; movies also were shown to poor residents at Intramuros in cooperation with USIS. "Operation Cleanliness" in 1961 had Intramuros as its first target to help arouse the spirit of self-help in the community; neighboring areas of the Rizal shrine in Fort Santiago also was cleaned. The "Operation" is revived after every Philippine election to clear the electric posts and trees along streets from election campaign billboards and posters.

The Junior Council has always given its share in various projects of the annual CMLI-sponsored Children's and Youth's Achievement Week.

In coordination with the CMLI committees, members and officers of the Junior Council participated in different projects of the cultural committee; and the CMLI Theater Study Group among others.

Caroling for a Cause

Every December, since 1964, junior council officers, members, past officers, and CMLI staff, in a joint effort, go a-carolling to raise funds for the year-round projects of the CMLI Junior Council.

Hand in Hand

From the "cream of the crop" among public and private high school students of the country who attend the annual convention, officers of the CMLI Junior Board are chosen to steer the young members' activities under the guidance of the CMLI youth director.

The Junior Council officers acknowledge that with the encouragement of the CMLI Board of Directors and the different committees, the Junior Council has fired with much enthusiasm in pushing through these projects for the lasting benefits of the nation's youth.

"May we, seniors and juniors, continue hand in hand in carrying out the aims and objectives of the CMLI until we reach the promised land of full achievements," thus stated the CMLI junior and senior officers.

Compliments of:

UNITED
LABORATORIES, INC.

New GALLON-SIZE
QUART-SIZE Plastic
OIL CONTAINER
FIRST AGAIN!

DIAL
61-33-43 • 61-14-65 • 60-59-26 • 60-87-05 • 60-89-52

**PLASTIC CONTAINER
PACKAGING CORP.**

24 MADISON CORNER EPIFANIO DE LOS SANTOS AVE., MANDALUYONG, RIZAL
CABLE ADDRESS: "COCANCO"

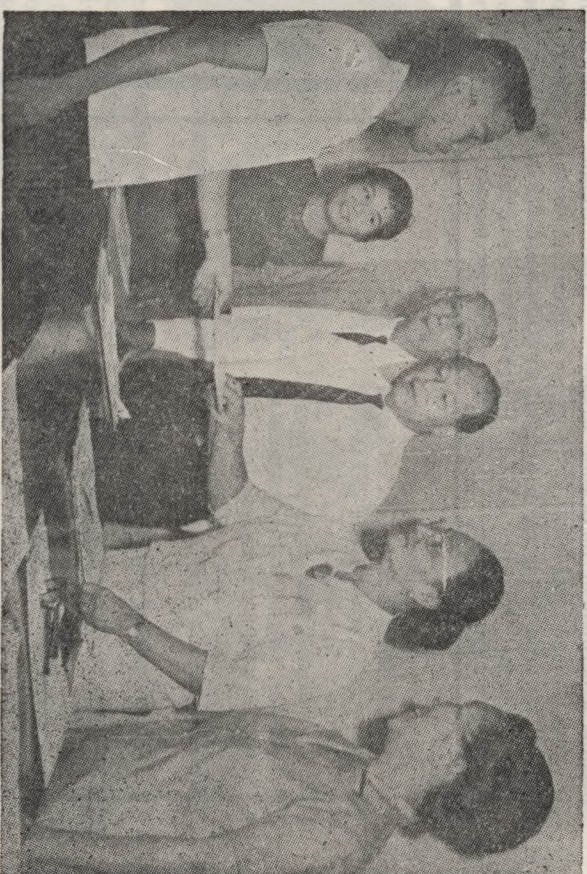
JUNIOR COUNCIL ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES



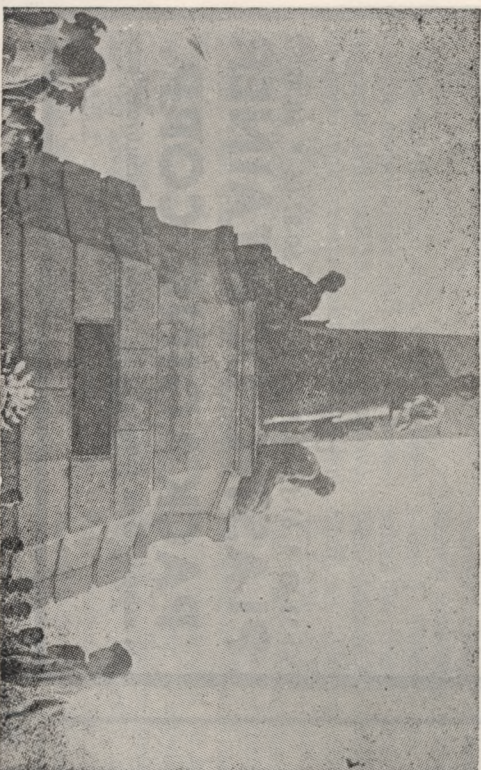
A portion of the CMLI members and alumni who attended the first alumni homecoming and reunion on Dec. 7, 1968 at the La Salle Green Hills Covered Court.



THREE BEST SPEAKERS during the 9th Annual Extemporaneous Public Speaking Contest are shown holding their prizes after the finals held at San Beda College Auditorium on Nov. 23, 1968. Rodel E. Rodis, CMLI Junior Council President; Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa, CMLI President; Francisco R. Liongson IV, Letran College, third prize; Evangelina Cosio, St. Paul College of Quezon City, first place; Caesar R. Santos, La Salle Green Hills, third place; Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio, CMLI Vice President & Youth Director.

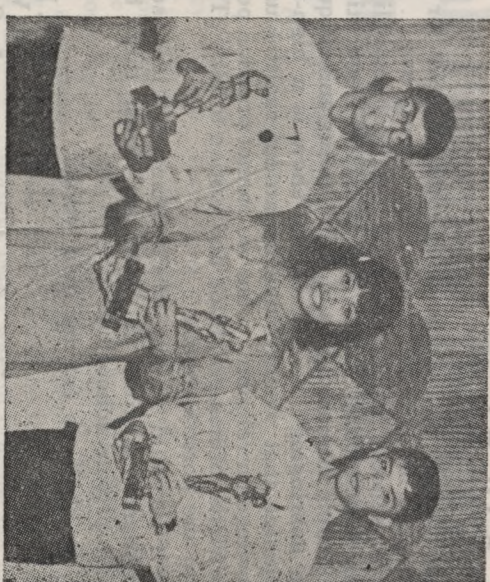


CAROLING FOR A CAUSE. Edgardo Y. Reyes, then Acting CMLI Junior Council President, turned over to Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa, CMLI President, the amount of P700 as proceeds from the carolling of the CMLI Junior Council and CMLI Staff last December, 1968. Looking on are from left: Mrs. Lydia S. Vicente, Board Member Victor P. Hernandez, Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio, and Board Member Marquita S. Castelo.



"Where are the youth?" As a fitting tribute to our National Hero, CMLI Officials, Junior Council Officers and members offered flowers at the Rizal Monument, Rizal Park, during the opening day of the 1969 Children's and Youths' Achievement Week on Feb. 23, 1969.

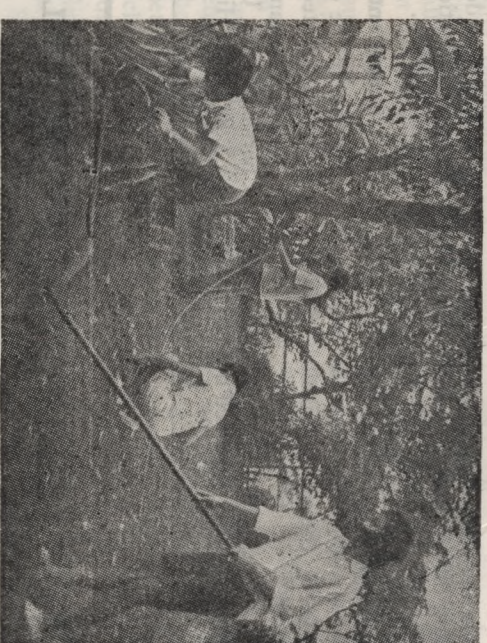
WILFREDO V. COLOZO of Rizal High School was caught making an emphatic gesture by the CMLI cameraman as he stressed a point while delivering his winning extemporaneous speech in Pilipino during the "Biglaang Timpalak Talumpatian". His piece was "Kapangyarian ng mga Estudyante".



WINNERS ALL! Winners of the "Biglaang Timpalak Talumpatian" pose happily with their trophies after the contest on Feb. 23, 1969, in connection with the celebration of the 1969 Children's and Youth's Achievement Week. From left are: Rodelio C. Vicia, Torres High School, third place; Julieta B. Limcauco, Ramon Avanceña High School, second place; and Wilfredo V. Colozo, Rizal High School, Pasig, first place.



MA. ELENA G. MARTINEZ of St. Paul College of Quezon City beams after the oratorical contest sponsored by the CMLI Junior Council on Feb. 23, 1969, as she received her trophy as first prize winner, from CMLI Youth Director Pompeyo Gregorio. Proudly watching are her parents, Mr. & Mrs. Jesus G. Martinez, Sr., and at extreme right, her teacher-coach, Mrs. Patrocinio Lira. Other winners were: Jose K. Reyna, Philippine Science High School, 2nd place; and Noel R. Ballecer, University of the East, third prize.



The CMLI Junior Council yearly sponsors "Operations Lims" and a beautification project. Above, members keep the CMLI year spruce and neat.



THE JUNIOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Members of the Convention Junior Executive Committee are shown discussing their plans in one of their meetings at the CMLI Headquarters on East Avenue, Quezon City. Shown clockwise are: Elanore L. Bahia, past Junior Council Vice President; Wilma Garcia, Junior Council Secretary; Wilma Yumping Junior Council Treasurer; Richie Benavides, past Junior Council Vice President; Mary Jeanne P. Ng, past Junior Council Secretary; Rodel E. Rodis, CMLI Junior Council President; Edgardo Y. Reyes, Junior Council 1st Vice President (partly hidden); Arthur Boquer, Acting Junior Council 2nd Vice President; Elpidio N. Doctor, CMLI Secretary; Roberto N. Navarette, Past Junior Council President; Samson Lim, past Junior Council Vice President; and Dondon Rodis, a guest.

The Public-Private . . .

(From page 7)

quote in part: ".....Some deep-rooted disgust for the students from lower economic brackets seems to exist among us..... We deal with these (the public school) people as types, not as personalities..... for all our "expensive schooling" and "high standard" education we cannot recognize the simple human aspect of individuality and uniqueness; for all our "Christian upbringing"..... all we can show is a high-hated, big headed social prejudice that would make an ardent racist blush..... We claim special knowledge on religion.....but we cannot practice perhaps the simplest Christian virtue of non-prejudice and justice to all." There we have it—straight from the horse's mouth.

If we could be more of Christians, and less pseudo-autocratic, "class-y" Christians, Muslims or Buddhists - must there be such a problem as the public-private school rift?

Or shall we eat our own words?

Ma. Dolores Benavides
3rd Vice-President
Jr. Council 67-68

Youth Confab (From page 9)

"Why should the congressman of Rizal be concerned with the change of name of a barrio school in Negros Occidental?" Concepcion asked.

Age Reduction

On the other hand, Rodel Rodis, presiding officer of the First Youth Constitutional Convention, said that high school students want the reduction of the age qualification not only to vote but also to run for public office because "our population is composed mainly of young people."

"The delegates to the Constitutional Convention were justified in making high

the age qualification to vote and to run for public office because the educated people at that time were old ones," Rodis said.

However, he added, through the mass media and modern educational processes, the young people are easily educated. Hence, he said that a section of high school students demand the reduction of the age qualification to vote and to run for public office.

Students Delegation

As part of the convention, twelve students were selected outstanding delegates.

Voted outstanding delegates were Cherrie Bunag, UP Prep; John Ysrael, La Salle Green Hills; Lilian Romero, Ma-

Outstanding CMLI Alumni

Outstanding CMLI Junior Council Alumni selected during the JC Reunion on Dec. 7, 1968 at the La Salle Green Hills:

1962-63 - Emma Ruth Yulo
Ramona G. Aquino

1963-64 - Zenaida Belonia

1964-65 - Jaime E. Abola
Bernardino P. Guanilo
Rebecca J. Ventura

1965-66 - Josefina L. Bahia

1966-67 - Roberto N. Navarrete
Eleanore L. Bahia

1967-68 - Mariano T. Katipunan, Jr.
Samson Lim
Ma. Dolores Benavides

nila Science High School; Roberto Abada, UP Prep; Bobby Castillo, UST High School; Rey Reyes, San Beda College; Elpidio Carlota, Alfredo Zamora and John Dimalanta, Philippine Science High School; Vicente Peralta, UP High School; Gloria Torres, UE High School; and Orlando Morabe, American School.

Chosen outstanding delegations were Philippine Science High School, UP Prep. and San Beda College.

The Children's Museum and Library, Inc. is a private, non-stock, non-profit civic organization which seeks, among others, to discover and develop hidden talents of Filipino Youth. It is now headed by Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa.

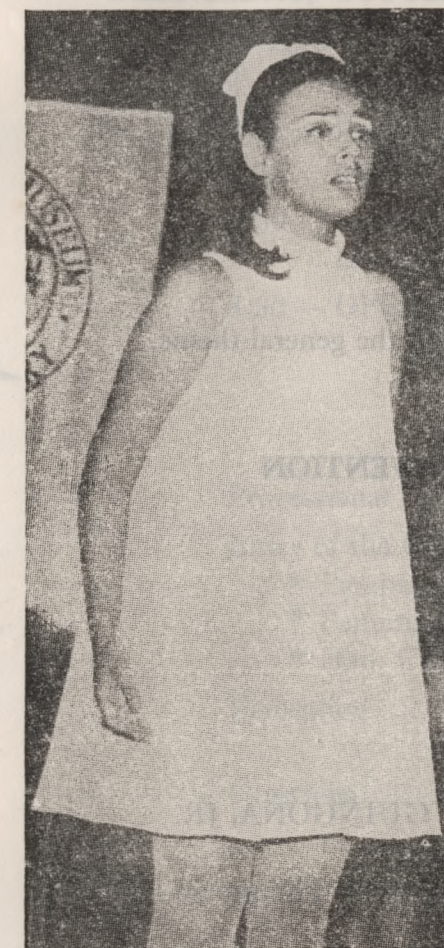
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are again extending our sincerest appreciation and most profound gratitude to the officials of the Department of Education, Bureau of Public Schools, Private Schools, and Vocational Education for their full support of this Convention and to school officials for sending their delegates; to the community leaders who are our speakers on this occasion; to the people and officials of Baguio City led by Mayor Luis L. Lardizabal; to Baguio Tech., Baguio Foundation Colleges, Brent School, Pelletier High School, Sing Out Baguio City, St. Theresa's College of Baguio City, and the Philippine Military Academy; to the members of the Convention Executive Committee who had labored patiently and zealously in planning this convention; to the donors of prizes; to sponsors, patrons, advertisers, and volunteers, and to all other benefactors who have in one way or another contributed to the success of this the 11th Annual National Convention of Junior Members of the Children's Museum & Library, Inc.

CMLI Board of Directors
and Junior Council Officers

Prize-winning oratorical piece

1969 Children's and Youth's Achievement Week



the prized orator

The ultimate goal of every nation is to achieve national progress. A great number of our intellectuals have polled their resources. Great efforts have been directed toward financial stability and great endeavors have been undertaken to upgrade our educational system. The religious elements of society are doing their share in this so-called moral regeneration. Mammoth tasks which would take hours to enumerate have been done to reach this goal.

Yet, I believe that more should be done about the youth today, if we were to achieve progress in our nation.

The youth is the pillar of the nation. But where are the youth of today? What is the trouble with them?

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The problem with our youth today is their lack of facility to explain themselves. They burn with the fervor that is typical of youth since the beginning of time. They anger for change, feeling it proper that the world they will inherit be molded according to them. That their ambitions and ideas be seen, understood and realized. They wish to see all of these depicted in the world that is soon to be

National Progress Through Sound Achievements

by Ma. Elena G. Martinez

St. Paul College of Quezon City

theirs. Rioting seems to be the common medium through which they express wants, their indignations, their criticisms. From the remotest African countries to the most progressive in the Western Hemisphere, students have come up in arms to seek their demands and make their existence known. A new feeling of martyrdom, a new concept of sainthood and idolatry among this segment of society have been created. A proof of this would be the widespread reaction caused by the self-immolation of Jan Palach, the twenty-one year old Czechoslovakian reformist whose death was mourned in no less than eight countries. A spectacle of this sort is what today's youth would call bold courage in the face of oppression. Yes, I say oppression because the youth today actually feel that the administration, or the establishment, which is at the helm of the world, is stepping on them, keeping them from being themselves, from expressing their ideas, from sharing what they feel is rightfully theirs. And yet, an act such as that of Jan Palach could be called the height of stupidity because to be heroic means that the act must not violate any moral or physical laws of man.

To sacrifice one's life in the field of battle or in a confrontation with an enemy is understandable, but when such an act is done in protest with the possibility of achieving a negotiated settlement of the issues, then the act such as that self-immolation is uncalled for.

Riots and open rebellion can become very bloody and can cause a great amount of unnecessary harm. Man was given great talents in diplomacy, precisely to enable him to resolve differences peacefully.

The only apparent reason why youth rebels is the fact that youth is afraid of diplomacy. Youth cannot match wits with those already in power. It is uncommon for a young man to sit down and talk to his father to express his opinions about things. It is more common for his father to tell him to do what he does not like to. Then he would rebel; leave home with the purpose of haunting his father and making him realize that he is an individual rather than one to do exactly what his father would recognize as his manhood, his responsibility, and his place in society. But this would, normally not dawn on any young man. This is an aspect characterized by the older and more responsible segment of society. Having this as a common feeling youth generally

feel frustrated if they could not present their views at a conference table.

The youthful portion of society is very large and the ratio of those who really amount to something is very small. Due to lack of good, sensible leaders, youth tend to use force instead of reason. But since force cannot be the answer, there must be better ways of bringing out into the open the wants, the urges, the vitality of youth in a rational manner. This can be done by helping them direct their efforts to the betterment of the nation by carving out a structure that will appeal to them. This can be done through achievement . . . sound achievement.

A concrete example of this would be youth's active participation in sound organizations such as those that encourage the "work-a-summer" or "work-a-year" activities. By this they are trained to realize the meaning of service. Their efforts are not wasted in idle gossip or destructive rioting. They feel that they are needed when they serve their less fortunate brothers. By this they are prepared to be good citizens of the country. We have youth centers and civic organizations that badly need the potential energy for useful tasks. "Stagnant waters gather scum" . . . So let the youth unleash their vibrant energy into profitable tasks so that they may be molded into doing more sound achievements as they develop. When we will have succeeded in having a moving army of our younger ones doing good work, then the future of our country's progress is secured.

The youth should take initiative toward the task of building a nation because the fading older set is soon to retire to a corner in history whereas youth is only the beginning. And if youth, with the same fervor of protest exhibited in various forms — riots, self-immolation — were to channel their energies in a more positive manner — toward the task of getting an education and preparing themselves for the challenge of building a nation — then there is no doubt that they will eventually help in the molding of their nation and the world at large.

Yes, only sound achievements can be the truthful and justifiable cure for this sick and dying society. Let every young man and woman direct his and her efforts for sound achievements for it is the cure for that cancer that is slowly killing society.

My friends, are we going to block our country's progress by sloth, complacency and indifference? Yours is the answer.

PROGRAM

GENERAL THEME: "THE SEARCH FOR REFORMIST IDEALS"

- Area I: Moral and Spiritual Reforms
- Area II: Political Reforms
- Area III: Socio-Economic Reforms
- Area IV: Educational Reforms

Pre-Conference Activities

- Pre-Conference Sessions at the respective schools of delegates on the general theme.
- Pre-Conference Sessions of Greater Manila Delegates

FIRST YOUTH CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Date: Saturday, September 13, 1969

Place: St. Anne's Hall

Immaculate Heart of Mary College
Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City

Keynote Speaker: MR. JOSE CONCEPCION, JR.
Chairman, National Citizen's
Constitutional Convention Movement

Closing Ceremonies Guest Speaker: ATTY. TEOPISTO GUINGONA, JR.
Immediate Past President
Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

MORNING

5:00 — Assembly Point: Pantranco Bus Station
Quezon Blvd. Ext., Cor. Roosevelt Avenue
Quezon City

(This is for delegates from Greater Manila, Visayas, Mindanao, and nearby provinces. Delegates from other areas of Luzon particularly Northern Luzon and Central Luzon, may proceed directly to Baguio City and must be there before 2:00 P. M. in time for the billeting, briefing, and educational tour.)

6:00 — Departure for Baguio City

AFTERNOON

1:30 — Arrival in Baguio City

2:00 — Guided educational and cultural tour) *skipped to Sun. aft.*
Billeting

EVENING

6:00 — SUPPER (Albert Mess Hall)

7:00 — Meeting of Chaperons and Advisers
Meeting of Newsletter Staff Members
Meeting of Head Delegates

7:30 — ACQUAINTANCE SOCIALS
(Presentation of Head Delegates)

16

Mr. Lemmon - games!
not then → later

impassioned!

11:00 — Call to Quarters

11:15 — TAPS ✓

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1969

MORNING

6:00 — Reveille

6:15 — Prayer/Morning Exercises

7:00 — BREAKFAST (Albert Mess Hall)

7:30 — Registration

Issuance of Souvenir Program and Other Conference Materials

8:30 — OPENING CEREMONIES

RODEL E. RODIS ✓

President

CMLI Junior Council

Presiding

Processional March Baguio Tech Band

Entry of the Colors

* Pambansang Awit

* Panunumpa Sa Watawat

* Hail, CMLI

Invocation Rev. FATHER JOHN DECLOEDT*
Chaplain, St. Louis University

Greetings Hon. LUIS L. LARDIZABAL
Mayor, Baguio City

RODEL E. RODIS

CMLI Junior Council President

Overture Baguio Tech Band

Opening Remarks Atty. POMPEYO GREGORIO
CMLI Vice President and Youth Director

Presentation of Speakers, delegates, model students, conference Executive Committee
Members, CMLI Board Members, CMLI Junior Council Officers, and CMLI
Administrative Staff.

Musical Selection Baguio Tech Glee Club

Introduction of Keynote Speaker ROMMEL MANIKAN
Acting 1st Vice President
CMLI Junior Council

Address — "THE SEARCH FOR
REFORMIST IDEALS" Hon. MANUEL P. MANAHAN
President
Phil. Rural Reconstruction Movement

"Onward Youth" Baguio Tech Band
Prof. Lucino T. Sacramento
Guest Conductor

Recessional

10:00 — BREAK

10:20 — General briefing and orientation on group discussion and workshop procedures

12:00 — LUNCH (Albert Mess Hall)

17

AFTERNOON

1:30 — PLENARY SESSION

AREA I: MORAL AND SPIRITUAL REFORMS

Community Singing

Musical Number Sing Out Baguio City

Introduction of Guest Speaker WILMA GARCIA
Secretary, CMLI Junior Council

Speech — "NATURAL FULLNESS
OF MAN" MR. JOSE M. BARREDO, JR.
Trustee
Community Development Foundation, Inc.

Open Forum

3:00 — BREAK

3:30 — Group discussions on Area I (Quirino Hall)

5:30 — Rapporteur's Report

EVENING

6:00 — SUPPER (Albert Mess Hall)

7:30 — Literary and Musical Contests (Social Hall)

11:00 — Call to Quarters

11:15 — TAPS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1969

MORNING

6:00 — Reveille

6:15 — Prayer/Morning Exercises

7:00 — BREAKFAST (Albert Mess Hall)

8:30 — PLENARY SESSION

AREA II: POLITICAL REFORMS

ARTHUR BOQUER

Acting 2nd Vice President

CMLI Junior Council

Presiding

Community Singing

Intermission Number Baguio City High School Students

Introduction of Guest Speaker DEAN JORGE BOCOBO
PRO, CMLI Junior Council

Speech — "POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPER-
TIVES AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL
CONVENTION" Atty. ENRIQUE VOLTAIRE GARCIA II
Chief Counsel
Senate Committee on Justice

Open Forum

10:00 — BREAK

10:20 — Group Discussions on Topic II (Quirino Hall); Rapporteurs' Report

12:00 — LUNCH (Albert Mess Hall)

AFTERNOON

1:30 — Tree-Planting Ceremonies

2:00 — Athletic Games—Basketball, Volleyball, Track & Field

5:00 — Free Time

EVENING

6:00 — SUPPER (Albert Mess Hall)

7:30 — SHARING NIGHT (Social Hall)

Dramatic Presentation: "DOON PO SA AMIN"

by Sing Out Baguio City

(An adaptation of Thornton Wilder's "OUR TOWN" in Pilipino, translation by Mr. Onofre Pagsanghan)

Tickets at P1.00

11:00 — Call to Quarters

11:15 — TAPS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

MORNING

6:00 — Reveille

6:15 — Prayer/Morning Exercises

7:00 — BREAKFAST (Albert Mess Hall)

8:30 — PLENARY SESSION

AREA III: SOCIO-ECONOMIC REFORMS

DAVID JOCO

Acting 3rd Vice President

CMLI Junior Council

Presiding

Community Singing

Intermission Number Baguio Colleges Foundation
Glee Club Quartette

Introduction of Guest Speaker MARIO MINA
Asst. Treasurer
CMLI Junior Council

Speech Mr. ROGELIO W. MANALO
President
Chamber of Commerce of the
Philippines

Open Forum

10:30 — BREAK

10:20 — Group Discussions on Area III
Rapporteurs' Report

12:00 — LUNCH (Albert Mess Hall)

AFTERNOON

1:30 — PLENARY SESSION

AREA IV: EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

GODOFREDO CAPITO

Director-at-Large

CMLI Junior Council

Presiding

Community Singing

Intermission Number Brent School Students

Introduction of Guest Speaker CESAR O. PADILLA

Director-at-Large

CMLI Junior Council

Speech Dr. NEMESIO E. PRUDENTE

President

Philippine College of Commerce

Open Forum

3:00 — BREAK

3:30 — Group Discussions on Area IV

5:00 — Rapporteurs' Report

5:10 — Meeting of Head Delegates

EVENING

6:00 — SUPPER (Albert Mess Hall)

7:30 — Selection, Proclamation and Coronation of Teen Princess and Prince, and Ball (Social Hall)

11:00 — Call to Quarters

11:15 — TAPS

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1969

MORNING

6:00 — Reveille

6:15 — Prayer/Morning Exercises

6:45 — BREAKFAST (Albert Mess Hall)

8:00 — Assembly of Chairmen, Secretaries, and Junior Council Officers (Quirino Hall)

10:00 — Trip to Philippine Military Academy

11:00 — Dress Parade, Philippine Military Academy Cadets

12:00 — LUNCH (Albert Mess Hall)

AFTERNOON

1:00 — Election of CMLI Junior Board and Officers (Quirino Hall)

(Note: Only Head delegates, CMLI authorities, and Junior Council Officers are allowed to enter the Hall)

3:00 — Free time

EVENING

6:00 — SUPPER (Albert Mess Hall)

7:30 — FAREWELL NIGHT

PART I

CANDLELIGHT CEREMONY

* Annual Report of CMLI Junior Council President

* Valedictory Address by Outgoing CMLI Junior Council President

* Turn-Over Ceremonies

* Induction of newly elected Junior Board Members and Officers

* Speech of Acceptance by Incoming CMLI Junior Council President

* Inspirational Message MRS. FERNANDA S. BALBOA
CMLI President

PART II

Ecumenical Fellowship and Meditation Period

PART III

BONFIRE

* Community Singing

* Surprise numbers from the delegates

11:00 — Call to Quarters

11:15 — TAPS

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1969

MORNING

6:00 — Reveille

Morning Worship Services

6:30 — Catholic Mass (Social Hall)

7:30 — Protestant Service — St. Nicholas Chapel
Brent School

8:15 — BREAKFAST

9:00 — GENERAL ASSEMBLY

* Philippine National Anthem

* Musical Numbers

* Deliberation on proposed RESOLUTIONS and adoption

* Evaluation Report

* Hail, CMLI!

* Retiring of the Colors

11:00 — DEPARTURE

She

She came unto the CMLI,
A leading figure of the men's eye.
Humility is her fondest treasure;
Simplicity is her grandest leisure.

She belongs to the rarest rare,
Unattested to be compared.
See how she fakes a motion,
It gets all appreciation.

She fondles the ocean of thought
with all I have dreamed to be sought.
Superb is her potentiality;
Undoubted is her ability.

KENNETH KERVILLE

Ode to a Teacher

THOSE WHO CAN'T MAKE IT
FAKE IT
THOSE WHO DON'T KNOW IT
SHOW IT
CONTRADICTIONS AND CON-
VICTIONS IN ALL LESSONS;
NO CONCESSIONS.
INTELLECTUAL STIMULATION?
FACT ACCUMULATION.
AGGRAVATION AND FRUST-
RATION —
NO ILLUMINATION.
"MIGHT I DIFFER,
SAY A WORD?"
"THAT'S ABSURD."
THE VIRTUE OF DOUBT
IS WHAT IT'S ABOUT.

david a. rosinus
bamboo telegraph
american school

WAR CHILD

That —
when the last pinkish plume of smoke
Had risen, this finger (sans half a nail)
Should stick out of a rubbed heap,
And point to the sky —
At the wake of a great silver bird
Having laid her fiery eggs
At nests of bamboo villages,
He cannot cry in protest —
But only stare in pain
That he should have so deeply paid
For his father's damnable sin,
But maybe then, his father
Had died that moment, too.

Soon —
The monsoon comes to sweep out
Holed-in rats of the muddled fields,
Coming with the paleness of the wind
And now that silver bird again
Arises from a mother's sleep —
The lights are dimmed...so dim...
Yet still the eggs are falling.
As now he feels the yolk
Trickle down his blistered flesh
And seep into his very brain —
Much like a bath in burning acid.
Thus crying, he falls into the sleep of death.

Epilog
From somewhere, a chant of souls —
"Welcome, brother, to this Vallalla
of the innocents—let us but hope
You shall not have died for naught."

Jose Dalisay, Jr.
Science Scholar
Philippine Science High



Twelve Years of Growth, A Future Full of Hope

(The CMLI Story)

As it enters its twelfth year, the CMLI is already an institution. To the young student leaders, it is a by word so that the mere mention of CMLI reminds them of an organization deeply involved in youth welfare program. To the rest of the world, it is an organization where they see children and youth express their thoughts through painting, sculptural work, literary works, music, speech and drama, and dance — an organization full of vigor, full of hope. All these, thanks to the efforts of many devoted people, young and old alike, for the length of twelve years.

The whole movement itself is an inspiration, as the organization was born out of inspiration. It was during a world tour in 1955 when its founder, now its president, conceived of the organization. She is Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa, well-known for her civic, moral and spiritual, as well as educational activities. After seeing the various children's museums and children's libraries in different countries abroad, her interest blossomed into what is now the CMLI.

"Go, Spread the Word!"

And the word was spread out. From ear to ear, the idea was whispered. Friends sympathizers, and supporters generously came to contribute their ideas, share their material contributions such as stamps and stationeries, and still others, financial contributions to keep the organization running.

Fund drives were held, committees were formed, more members poured in, and projects were planned. While different ideas were presented and different projects proposed, the organizers were one in their belief and thoughts about the children and youth for whom this organization was being established:

1. That all children and youth are born good. Only as they grow out of their cradles and later exposed to all sorts of environments, do they become different from another in varying degrees of their goodness;
2. That the future of children and of the youth is an outgrowth of their present — hence, it is the elders' prime duty as parents to provide them as environment conducive to wholesome physical, mental and moral growth; and
3. That the children and the youth, the citizens who will take over in the future, will not fail their elders if the latter will not fail them now.

So on February 25, 1957, the CMLI was incorporated by the late Secretary of Education Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., the late Undersecretary of Education Martin Aguilar, Cong. Joaquin R. Rocas,

then National Museum Director Eduardo Quisumbing, Mrs. Balboa, Mr. Pedro Ronduen, and Mrs. Conrada V. Ong.

The CMLI was originally incorporated as the Children's Library and Museum, Inc. but its original name was amended on Oct. 29, 1957 to its present name — the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM & LIBRARY, INC.

The CMLI had as its first President, Secretary Hernandez (1957-1958), followed by Secretary Aguilar (1958-1959), Dr. Manuel Lim (1960-1964), and now, Mrs. Balboa.

Future Site

Led by Dr. Lim and Mrs. Balboa, the CMLI was able to acquire the lot where its present temporary headquarters now stand on the east triangle of the Quezon Memorial Park in Quezon City for the future site of the CMLI buildings.

On Oct. 12, 1960, a marker of the CMLI's future edifice was laid at the site by Secretary of Education Jose Romero, assisted by the organization's board of directors. The area is now cleared from the unsightly squatters' shanties in preparation for the coming construction of its building and its landmarks — the tangible monuments to the faith of a group of civic-spirited citizens in the children and youth of the land.

Aims and Objectives

The CMLI, a private, non-stock, non-profit civic organizations, has for the last eleven years been carrying out a program designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To discover and develop hidden talents of Filipino youth.
2. To encourage and give proper direction to children's natural interests in collecting.
3. To inspire children's interest in, and appreciation for, native materials.
4. To stimulate the children's desire to work together in worthwhile projects.
5. To encourage the sharing of talents and efforts of children as a means to achieving mutual love and understanding.
6. To provide our children with wholesome recreation and to teach them the wise use of leisure.
7. To provide the youth with a place conducive to self-inventory and optimum self-realization.
8. To stimulate and encourage higher ideals, creativity and achievements.
9. To promote friendship among children here and abroad through various modes of exchange.

The Action Program

The CMLI Program is a four-point program consisting of the following main features: 1) talent development; 2) leadership training and character development; 3) international friendship; and 4) a children's museum, library and park.

1. Talent development is sought through:

a. A scholarship program administered by a Foundation for Gifted Children, a subsidiary of the CMLI, which maintains scholarships for bright and gifted children but with limited resources.

b. A research and guidance service project undertaken by its Research and Education Center for Gifted Children to conduct studies on gifted children, to stimulate wider interest in this field of special education by holding seminars for teachers of gifted children, and to provide guidance and counselling to this special group of children.

c. Cultural and educational activities such as contests, exhibits, educational quizzes, publication of creative works, etc. that draw out hidden talents for performance in such fields as painting, music, drama, literature, dance, sculpture, architecture, school subjects, etc.

d. Instruction in home study courses extended to youths who feel an urge for performance in activity fields for which such courses have been designed.

e. Instruction in playing stringed musical instruments and the marimba for those who are interested in, and show aptitudes for, playing them.

2. Leadership Training and Character Development.

a. Leadership training through the CMLI Junior Council, an organization composed of student leaders in the high schools all over the country, which undertakes activities under its own planning and management like annual conventions, camp work, conferences, etc., in which these youth leaders are trained under competent guidance given by selected adult leaders to think through national problems and to view things against broad national perspectives; and public speaking contests, both extemporaneous and prepared, to develop the ability to persuade and convince through logical reasoning, both abilities being believed to be re-

(Cont. on page 25)

The CMLI Story (From p. 24)

quirements for good and effective leadership.

b. Character Development and Citizenship Training through a model youth project under which model pupils — a boy and a girl each in the primary and intermediate levels in the elementary school, and model students — a boy and a girl in each year level in the high school — are selected on the basis of a set of criteria or standards covering character, scholarship, co-curricular activities, and services to the school and community and given due recognition by means of citation awarded individually to them on an appropriate occasion. It is planned to organize model pupils and students who meet certain qualifications into a national honor association to strengthen further the character development and citizenship training program.

3. International Friendship through:

a. Exchange of children's art works, letters, toys, handicrafts, collection items, etc. between those of Filipino children and those of children of other countries.

b. Exhibition of art works of, and collection items from, children of various countries and international dance festivals.

c. Sending abroad of teen-age ambassadors of both sexes between 16 and 19 years of age to convey a message of goodwill to fellow teenagers abroad and to project the true image of the Filipino youth for a better understanding and appreciation on the part of his counterparts in other countries of his way of life.

4. Children's Museum, Library, and Park.

a. Establishment of a children's museum to serve as: 1) a repository of children's collections, historical and cultural relics and artifacts, and unique materials; and 2) a beehive of activities which include preparation of exhibits, mounting of collections, hobbies, creative work, and other constructive pastimes.

b. Expansion and improvement of the present CMLI library resources, facilities and services so as to be able better to serve as:

- 1) a repository of children's literature, Filipiniana, historical records and children's works;
- 2) an experience laboratory for the development of certain abilities like story-telling, translating an idea into performance, skilled reading, etc., and for learning through audio-visual devices and materials.

c. Construction of a children's park with features such as play and picnic grounds, an aviary, an aquarium, a zoo, an open air auditorium, and a giant relief map of the Philippines with every land and water form constructed according to scale, and with economic resources, historical places, beauty spots and other interesting features indicated by appropriate markers.

Implementing the Program

In the implementation of this four-point program, the CMLI has done and is doing the following:

1. Talent Development.

a. Through its scholarship program, the CMLI has made possible the completion of the studies of five CMLI scholars in chemical engineering, metallurgical engineering, and Zoology in the U.P., Physics and Chemistry at the Ateneo.

b. If it is not in a position to extend scholarships to equally deserving students, it has secured sponsors who underwrite the expenses of such students while in college. One such student has obtained a master's degree in business administration.

c. It is presently maintaining fourteen CMLI scholars — four in music, four in painting, one each in physics, chemistry, geology, zoology, electrical engineering, and general education in various universities and colleges in Manila and Quezon City.

d. It is operating a Research and Educational Center for Gifted Children in which researches, seminars for teachers, and classes for gifted children and other projects involving talented youth are conducted.

e. It has conducted contests in poetry writing, essay writing, extemporaneous public speaking, oratory, on-the-spot painting, national painting, *timpalak bigkasan*, *timpalak talumpatian*, play-production, story-telling, scrapbook-making, rondalla, choral presentation and spelling.

f. It has been celebrating every year a Children's and Youth's Achievement Week to bring about awareness of the potentialities of youth, with such features as contests in the various fields of youth activity mentioned in the foregoing and programs in which proper recognition of achievements is accorded to individuals and youth groups.

g. It has held exhibitions of paintings not only of its four art scholars but also of school children possessing special art skills, as well as of philatelic and numismatic collections, — all designed to discover ta-

lents in their latent state and stimulate their development.

h. It has conducted summer classes in such courses as painting, taxidermy, handicrafts, etc., and is presently offering home study courses for out-of-school youths who feel they have some unutilized and little developed ability and so would like to have such ability enhanced and further developed by home study under competent guidance and advice furnished by the CMLI.

i. It is publishing a magazine for young people, the BINHI, three issues a year, in which creative works of children are published and through which children with gifts in writing can further develop such gifts.

j. It has Saturday classes for instruction in the playing of rondalla instruments and the marimba to children with special musical aptitudes.

k. It has given dramatic and musical presentations to develop ability in these fields of art.

2. Leadership Training & Character Development and Citizenship Training

a. The Junior Council has carried out activities designed to train further its members, who are leaders in their respective schools, in leadership roles and responsibilities in anticipation of bigger roles and responsibilities in their mature years.

1) During the last ten years the Junior Council has been holding annual conventions attended by student leaders from a good number of high schools, public and private, located in many parts of the country. Each convention has had activities focussed on a definite theme of national significance. In these conventions, delegates discussed national problems and in the discussions they discovered their role and responsibility as budding leaders in their youth groups and as potential leaders of the country.

2) For several years now the Junior Council has been conducting annual extemporaneous speaking contests among its members. In 1968, it started its annual oratorical contest, and this year, 1969, the "Biglaang Timpalak Talumpatian."

3) It has undertaken community projects, such as a symposium on dope addiction among the youth, "Operations Linis", rondalla concerts, movies for children, etc.

4) It has issued "The Filipino Youth Manifesto" through which the youth speak their own mind oh

(Cont. on page 35)

Attendance:

A total of 354 delegates and 52 chaperons representing 67 secondary schools all over the country attended the convention. The delegation that came from the farthest place was the Cotabato High School group. Biggest delegation came from Nueva Vizcaya High School with 23 members - five delegates and one official chaperon, the rest being observers.

In the last year's convention also held in Baguio there were 367 delegates and 64 chaperons, representing 71 schools.

Among the delegates were around 50 CMLI model students, of whom the Conference Director made special mention at the opening ceremonies.

Theme:

Theme of the convention was "Human Rights and the Filipino Youth," in consonance with the celebration of 1968 International Human Rights Year. All the delegates and chaperons considered the theme timely. In endorsing the convention to the school officials, the Secretary of Education had suggested that the convention be used as a means of propagating the principles of human rights as contemplated in the presidential proclamation. This would mean the holding of echo conferences after Baguio under the leadership of each school delegation.

Materials:

The materials given to the delegates were "complete" and "first-class" according to most of them. Aside from the CMLI brochures, which were contained in a plastic bag, the Conference Director was able to secure reference materials from the UN Information Center and Caltex in Manila. Extra copies of the souvenir program and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights poster were also furnished the different delegations for their school heads.

Site and Accommodations:

Most of the delegates liked Baguio as the convention site, especially those who saw it for the first time. As per their appraisal sheets, they were satisfied with the accommodations at Teachers' Camp, and those who were there before noticed the improvement in the landscaping and in the buildings, especially the bathrooms

Brief Report

Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio

which were already tiled. Except for a few, there were no complaints about the food served.

The weather was fine except for the last two days of the convention when a storm arose. The rains prevented the delegates from reviewing the cadets at the Philippine Military Academy which was in their schedule. Because of the damage done by the typhoon to Kennon Road, the five (5) Pantranco buses bringing the delegates back to Manila on Sunday had to pass the Naguilian road which delayed trip by three hours.

Like last year, a medical team was assigned by the School Superintendent in Baguio to attend to the health needs of the delegates.

Speakers:

Keynote speech was given by Secretary of Labor Blas Ople. Other speakers were Sister Rosary Bonifacio of the Good Shepherd Convent in Baguio, former NEC Chairman Hilarion Henares, Jr., and Dean Gloria Santos of the St. Mary's College, Quezon City. The delegates were greatly impressed by the speeches, two of which were ready made and which were furnished the delegates. Dr. Henares was the most applauded speaker, although he spoke extemporaneously, because of his humor and his nationalistic sentiments. He and Dean Santos were forced by the typhoon in Baguio to stay on until Saturday, so the Conference Director utilized them to help in the selection of the Teen Princess and Teen Prince and in the induction of the newly elected Junior Council officers.

Other speakers were Mr. Napoleon Vergara of UP College of Forestry who gave an illustrated lecture on forest conservation and tree-planting, and CMLI Vice-President and Conference Director Pompeyo Gregorio who gave an inspirational message after the induction ceremonies.

Literary and Musical Numbers:

At the opening ceremonies, the St. Louis University Band, under the baton

of Mr. Macario Fronda and then later under guest conductor Prof. Lucino Sacramento, played stirring marches including the "CMLI Hymn" and "Onward Youth," both composed by Prof. Sacramento. It was noted that most of the delegates learned to sing the "CMLI Hymn" before coming to Baguio as they were furnished copies of the music score of this song in advance.

The literary-musical program on the second night of the convention brought out the talents of the delegates in singing, dancing and elocution. Almost all schools participated in the different contests and some presented special numbers. The Pelletier High School Sing-a-long girls entertained the delegates with their uplifting songs.

The Conference Director conducted an oral Spelling Bee among the representatives of the different delegations during an afternoon session, which was won by Lawrence de los Triños of Union High School of Manila. Prize consisted of 6 Caltex "Boron" traveling bags.

Socials:

The delegates had two evenings of socials and dancing — the first during the acquaintance program the first night and the second during the coronation night when a first-class combo was hired. It was fun to watch around a hundred pairs of young people all in formal dress, gyrating around to the tune of shing-a-ling and bugalloo. The reactivated adults not to be outdone, also cut capers on the floor.

Selection of CMLI "Teen Princess", and "Teen Prince"

For three years this has been a feature of the convention in order to lend glamour and excitement to it and to encourage the development of the talent and personality of our youth. The selection of "teen prince" was recommended by the Junior Council this year in order to give recognition also to the male counterpart of the

(Cont. on p. 27)

Brief Report . . . (From p. 26)

"teen princess." There were around 20 candidates from the boys and around the same number from the girls at the start, and this number narrowed down to 5 each on the third day. The junior council officers did the preliminary screening.

The board of judges went over the records of the finalists, interviewed them for an hour, and decided at the end to proclaim Rowena Morales of U.P. Preparatory High School as "Teen Princess" and Roberto Aguas of Letran College as "Teen Prince." Their coronation was attended with some glamour and pageantry. Weinstein Brothers donated a small electric organ to the "Teen Princess" while the "Teen Prince" got a modest electric guitar from the CMLI. Roving trophies to the princess and prince were also donated by Mayor Antonio J. Villegas and Senator Helen Benitez, respectively.

Open Forum and Group Discussions

As usual, the delegates were given the opportunity to comment or to clear up their doubts on the speaker's message through the open forum held after each speech.

Ample opportunity was given the delegates to have group discussions — two hours each day — on the three topics touched by the speakers. There were 18 groups formed and the chaperons as well as some school officials in Baguio were assigned as consultants to the different groups. Guide questions on human rights were prepared and distributed to the groups by CMLI Executive Director Tomas R. Maglaya. On the whole the discussions were intelligent and orderly and mostly centered on the ills affecting the nation today and the common desire on the part of the young people to provide the cures for those ills.

At the plenary session, the junior council under the leadership of the new president, presented resolutions, among which were (1) to support the President on the Sabah question, (2) to give more emphasis on character education in the school curriculum, (3) to sponsor nationalism seminars, (4) to encourage proper sex education for secondary school students, and (5) to make the CMLI junior members more active in

supporting the aims and objectives of the organization.

Election of Officers

The election of officers was done quietly in order to avoid so much propaganda which could affect the election of the most qualified candidates. The fact that the lone delegate from the Philippine Science High School, Rodel Rodis, came out as president and that many of the private school head delegates voted for him showed that he was found to be the most qualified for the position and that there was no cleavage between the public school and private school delegates as many had feared.

The induction of officers was done on the evening of Saturday in an impressive candlelight ceremony capped by Atty. Gregorio's message, and followed by an ecumenical worship service.

Management

Adult leaders and consultants aside from Atty. Gregorio were CMLI board members Victor Hernandez and Mar Sanchez, Executive Director Tomas R. Maglaya, Miss Salud Bernardo and Mr. Macario Agawin of the Bureau of Public Schools, who served as Dean of Girls and Dean of Boys, respectively. Messrs. Hernandez and Agawin led in the early morning calisthenics. Mr. and Mrs. Dionisio Salazar, assisted in putting out the *Newsletter* and in the socials, and Prof. and Mrs. Lucino Sacramento helped in the special presentations. Other helpers were Alex Magno, former CMLI member who has continuously been volunteer worker in the past 7 conventions, and several CMLI staff members including our photographer. Some of the delegates considered the management quite strict while some praised it.

The CMLI Junior Council Officers who did much of the spade work as well as the leg work in managing the convention were Jun Katipunan, Sammie Lim, Richie Benavides, Amy Ungson, Marita Atienza and Eva Oña.

Special guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Lisle Hutchinson and daughter, Jennifer, Department of Education Vocational Adviser from New Zealand, whom Atty. Gregorio invited and who also assisted in some of the activities. According to them they had the time of their lives in Baguio.

Finances

This project can never be self-supporting if we want to give the best training facilities to the best of our secondary students and at the same time collect a modest fee from them. As a matter of fact several delegates expressed surprise that they were charged only P50.00 each for 4 days board and lodging plus the excellent materials given them. But we cannot charge more than that because most of our bright students are not well off. As per our financial report, our deficit was P1,753.96 which could be covered by the P5,000.00 appropriated by the CMLI Board for this activity.

Recommendations

1. In order that the top students from Manila and the rest of Luzon could also have the opportunity to meet the Visayas and Mindanao students and to see the sights of their own country at close range, a study should be made of the possibility of having our next convention in the Visayas considering the time and expense involved. It was learned that a Philippine Navy boat could be chartered to bring the delegates to the different parts of the country for a week.

2. All of the people at the opening ceremonies were touched by the CMLI Hymn and the band arrangement made by Prof. Sacramento. The composer said he could also make the choral arrangements for the hymn. It is suggested that this hymn be sung and popularized by school choral groups and played by school bands during CMLI programs. A wax record or tape recording could even be made for use on festive occasions.

3. From time to time a reunion of convention delegates should be held in Manila in order to make them active in CMLI projects and to challenge them to act on vital national issues.

This affair is precisely that. — ed.

4. The CMLI Board of Directors should meet the new Junior Board as soon as possible.

The CMLI Junior Council officers met with the CMLI Board of Directors last November 19, 1968 at the Department of Education. At the luncheon meeting the Council president presented the projects of the council for their approval. The CMLI Board of Directors unanimously approved all the projects. — ed.

Interest last month

Interest this month

Interest next month

Interest na naman!

Interest every month.

That's the BANCO FILIPINO way.

Your money earns money 12 times a year.
From January . . . all the way up to
December.

And deposits during the first ten (10) days
of the monthly interest period earn interest
for a full thirty (30) days.
Your money sure earns so much more!

Here's something else that adds to your
interest: **Customer Relations Models.**
CRM for short.
CRMs give you service that goes beyond
the smile.

Anytime from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. even
on Saturdays!

So, Come. Bank with BANCO FILIPINO.
And get a Lot of Interest!

BANCO FILIPINO

"Subok na matibay, subok na matatag"

CMLI TEEN Princess & Prince

TEEN ROYALTIES

A lot of things can happen within five short days. And things doubled up for Rowena Morales and Roberto Aguas when they were chosen from among a select group of "beautiful people" as the year's Miss CMLI Teen Princess and Mr. CMLI Teen Prince, respectively.

But the title didn't come just like that. There was a lot to it like getting an icy wash-up and appear before the panel of judges in a span of just five minutes. They had to recite the least things to recite in the least expected places, sing, dance or play individual instruments, then reel off the routine answers to the routine questions. You know how awfully boring that can get. But had they known beforehand that there was a Weinstein electric organ at stake, this boredom could have developed into enthusiasm a hundred fold. And this pair made it, not through sheer luck but through BRAIN POWER, personality, and achievements.

Mind you, choosing the finalists wasn't anything like taking candy from a baby. Waiting for the final decision can be bedlam in one's nerves. It was a miracle that the contestants were able to get hold of themselves the way they did despite their inner apprehensions.

Everyone has an idea of what they both are like. In most, not only an idea but an indelible picture. Rowena (they made a film after her) is a lass who seems pretty at first glance, looks prettier at the second, blossoms at the third. In fact, one doesn't just glance at her, one plasters one's eyeballs to her (WOWEE). This sweet girl has a matching smile that you can't resist but reciprocate.

Bobby was the Arriba! Letranite (now a flying eagle) whose gentle composure and handsome visage made him the favorite choice. But Bobby could boast more than that - he was valedictorian in his alma mater. Both stand just a little beyond five feet and make a handsome pair. (oooooh).



Rowena & Bobby

Dr. Larry Henares didn't deserve the stiff and formal "Hilarion" monicker. Except for his spectacles, one would be led to believe it was his son making a spectacle of himself on the dance floor. He never seemed to run of rib-tickling, pants-searing jokes. He rightfully deserves another addition to his kilometeric name - Hilarion the Hilarious.

It seemed like ages before he could utter R-O-W-E-N-A. Anyway, things happened mighty fast. Before they knew it, both of them were dancing the night away.

This year, 1969, will be the fourth year

the CMLI will be selecting its Teen Princess and the second year for its Teen Prince.

Ma. Elizabeth B. Espino won the first title in 1966, representing the Santa Catalina College. In addition to this honor, she also won in 1968 the title as the first Miss Junior Intercollegiate Girl. So, Beth, the brain and beauty lass, has now to her distinction, two first titles. She graduated valedictorian at the Santa Catalina College in 1968 and is now enrolled at the University of the Philippines in Los Baños, Laguna (farmerette, eh?). Beth is at present a campus figure at the agricultural college and was the unit's ROTC Corp Sponsor.

1967 had Rosario M. Avelino as the CMLI Teen Princess. A reserve type, she charmed the judges by her sweet and "silent" smile, complemented by her "kayumangging kaligatan" - a real Filipina teenage beauty. She represented Araullo High School of Manila. True to her form, she wore a Maria Clara gown, a Philippine costume, during her coronation and another one, when she turned over her title to Rowena Morales, the 1968 CMLI Teen Princess. Also a brain and beauty, she graduated as honor student in 1969 at Araullo High School and was awarded a CMLI medal for being chosen as one of her school's model students. She is at present enrolled at the University of the Philippines.

As one of the means to lay emphasis on certain standards for the type of youth that the country needs, the CMLI Junior Council features annually the selection of a teen princess and a teen prince from among the delegates during its annual national convention of its members. It is the pupose of this activity to train our teenage boys and girls in the art of social graces, how to acquire a pleasing personality, how to develop one's character, and the ability to express oneself effectively.

A day for tears and laughters!

GIE TOIABS

The thought of leaving Baguio gave me the jitters. Yet, these high-spirited youths would meet to part and part to meet sometime. The departure was untimely for everyone was asking for an extension. The announcement caught each delegate by surprise for they never approved of the idea of ending the mellow moments with CMLI. We soon found ourselves locked up in a tight-and-crammy-packing-game. Rushing parties came into the buses and it took us half-an-hour to squeeze our "pretty selves" into these truckloads of belongings.

The skies found it hard too to cut short this wholesome convention. We couldn't avoid to have all the fidgets for no one could stand the unsightly fog and heavy rains. We could imagine from a distance a danger sign with bold, blooded letters: DANGER AHEAD, ENTER AT YOUR OWN RISK! We could have taken home an Olympic trophy if there was a turtle-racing-game existing. We were crawling our way home and just waiting for that give-me-a-push-wind. Some were biting their fingernails, a few felt like fastening invisible seat belts, others mumbling prayers while the rest were shaking terribly into pieces. Soon

the tension was cut off for the sky cleared setting forth another sunny day for these strong-minded people. Drowsiness soon caught the delegates for now they were sure of no danger. Behind that down-hearted feeling, we managed to give nerve-cracking jokes which were strongly backed up by chuckles. The giggling teenagers shifted to song-cracking-games. There was a good-enough cheering squad and all the delegates turned rollicking and frolicking their way out. For once, I thought I could turn crazy with all these wild, wild laughters. Perhaps, it couldn't be, for it was just a jazzy feeling, a jazzy madness though. We got to eat our lunches and snacks in a finger's snap with only a bit of a time stop-over.

Not all the delegates busied themselves in chatting on nonsensical ideas, munching sandwiches, or hauling to the top of their voices. We could find others looking sullenly with soulful eyes out of the windows. Attacks? Yes, it's just one of those sudden attacks of daydreaming. They found it hard to leave Baguio, CMLI and the delegation. Loneliness and silence rocked the buses for now Manila could be sighted. It was hard to hold back all the aches. Tears could be

hinted in those innocent eyes. The delegates felt like bursting into a tear-jerking-business while for some those precious pearly tears had to flow unnoticed. After those tiresome hours, we need not regret for the pretty nice, though, ghastly awful trip. It was a stormy Baguio by mid-day and a rainy Manila by midnight.

Each delegate will never fail to forget the good-enough breaks, the good-for-everything social hall and the not-too-good weather. They'll always remember the dull-but-wonderful discussions, the RCA-like lines for meals, the substantial notes of Dr. Hilarion Henares and that do-not-give-a-word bacteria that picks on us during discussions. They'll never let pass the spick and span-like elections, the uncalled-for moments in the clinic, the swingest combo and socials and the greatest group that gave CMLI the looks.

So let's all give CMLI a grand head-straight salute. What is left is just a sigh. Perhaps for some CMLI is nothing but the rest says it's everything. Success is what CMLI desires for us and in return success is what we repay to this whole organization. This is not the end but just a beginning of a worldful of action.



Secretary Ople - man of the people

Youth is a time of life, a stage of development. The reason we do not feel envious of you is because we too have passed this way before. We look at you through the prism of our own remembered childhood. We may not always understand

"The periods of youth leadership were also the periods of greatness in our national lives"

Blas F. Ople

you but we grant you the right to be unique, to be different from us.

We do this because we recognize the affinity between youth and innovation, and between innovation and progress. Innovation is indeed the key to all human growth and advancement. Plato called youth the time of extra-ordinary toil, when one runs hardest in the race. And this is the toil of race change and transformation. In the latter years, we would devote our energies to the consolidation and conservation of what has been achieved in younger years.

Human rights are meaningful only in their exercise. There is a saying, "Freedom is as freedom does". The value of freedom is commensurate thereof. If freedom is not exercised, then it is with-

out value. It is a mockery and a farce. That is why human rights are in the end observed only because there are enough individuals who have the courage and the resolution to make use of them and to oblige the strong and the powerful to respect them.

Human rights should not be abridged in the anme of development. For then this will lead to the dangerous conclusion that human-rights are not the birthright of every human being but the sole prerogative of the advanced nations and the richer peoples. Indeed the substance of democracy may be tested according to the extent that human rights are available to the least as well as to the most powerful of our citizens, to the least developed nations as well as most advanced nations.

"... there is no substitute for the experience of the old, neither is ... there for the vision of the young."

Sister Rosary

Learning from others has always been the outcome of my previous dialogues with boys and girls below 25. Half of "my born days" has been lived intimately with girls from the ages of 10 to 25. Some of my best friends are boys and young men of all ages, races, colors and creeds. Because of our dealings with one another as well as our friendship and human relations and because we share and give of ourselves to one another in different and countless ways, they have been to a certain measure my educators, responsible for my thorough, liberal, informal education. They keep me in touch with realities in the real world. They keep me young ... feeling young, anyway (one is as young as she feels). They in turn tell me that I keep them in touch with the real realities in the next world. We live in a materialistic, hedonistic world with conflicting ideologies and principles where half truths are presented as truths that unknowingly we allow wrong ideas to seep in and consequently get confused. We need one another, the young need the old and the old, the young, because as there is no substitute for the experience of the old, neither is there a substitute for the vision of the young.

The major problem in our country and in the Church, may I say it, is INTELLECTUAL LAZINESS ... par ex-

cellence! We let others do our thinking for us. We do not reflect on what we are doing, on where we are going, on who we really are, and this kind of laziness has produce the "good Filipinos" who are distinguished or rather distinguishable by their apathy, lethargy, smugnesses (I know that already — you can't teach them anything), and cynicism (What good can come out of young Filipinos). We have so many of these so called "good people", famous for folding their hands, shrugging their shoulders and letting the world go by fence-sitters by profession anything goes as long as they are comfortable. These "good Filipinos," this type of unchristian Christians are corporately responsible — indirectly responsible for so much mischief and deterioration of Philippine values, human rights in families and communities today.

Love is a word so worn out from constant misuse and abuse. At the bottom of many human problems everywhere is a wrong notion of love, — a distorted idea of what love is or what it looks like. Love includes feelings and reason; it is human. It feels with and for people. It is intensely divine when it is free from self-interest and has overcome its individualism. The best leader we can have today is one whose love is intensely divine — selfless. Feelings are mistaken

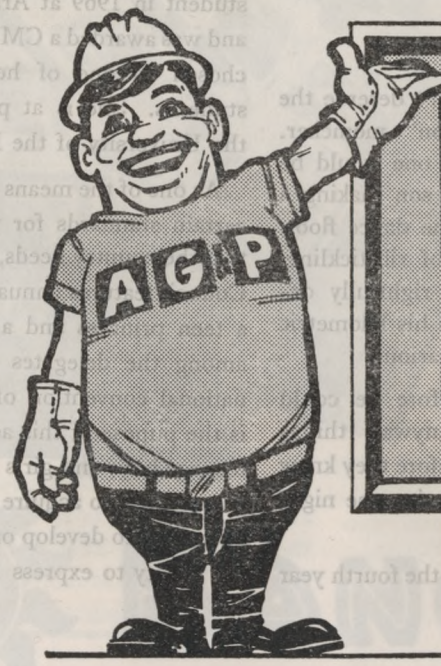


Sister Rosary Bonifacio

for love. Feelings mistaken for love mislead many. Young people mistaking their passion for love go on strikes, picketing and contributing to disorder, not often thinking that they are leading the world further away from the rainbow of peace.

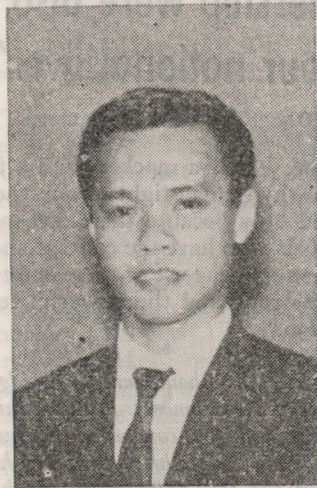
Today we come across men physically alive but inside themselves something has died. They care for nothing, their rights, obligations, peoples' rights. They do nothing to insure their rights because they don't care. No one can help them but themselves. No one can help them if they do not realize that this emptiness, this "existential vacuum" which they need to face does not happen only to them; all men go through this — and no man can fill this emptiness but God.

Best Wishes from



AG&P on the job!

AG&P ATLANTIC, GULF & PACIFIC COMPANY OF MANILA, INC.



The Prime mover of things

They're not very old. Well, not really. But they're the old mainstays in the Junior Council. That's what we mean by "old." Old relative to the Junior Council. It's a matter of semantics. Elpidio Doctor and Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio deserve all the space and effort we pour out here for them. They have grown with us in the Junior Council. That much we can be thankful for.

THE YOUNGER FIRST — PED

A year or so from now, Ped will be Atty. Elpidio Doctor-Atty. Doctor. It's rather funny having a title laden name. But Ped is no funny man. He's the serious guy one invariably finds behind the typewriter clicking out press releases, invitations, thank-you letters, follow-ups and all the stuff that keeps his little office going. Or in his more pensive moments he just sits there, thinking of a lost girl friend, or maybe making up music for the Moral Re-Armament Movement.

Ped is CMLI Executive Secretary. That's a more glamorous cover-up for PRO, official singer, chief clerk, and CMLI Junior Council honorary President, Secretary, Treasurer, PRO in English and Pilipino, Business Manager, etc. all rolled into one. Not all these duties are assigned to him though he takes it upon himself. That's how conscientious he is.

Despite all these, he is the Unassuming Humble sort of fellow who wants all his good deeds hush-hushed. He's not the me-hero type who goes bragging about the good things he has done. We would be making fools of ourselves if we'd interview him and tell him we're going to

The 2 olds in the Junior Council

make a write-up on him. Or if we'd let him know of this article before it gets rolling in the press. We'll make him mad.

And we don't want to do that. Ped is the kind of guy who seldom gets mad. He does get mad somehow, you never notice it at all unless you're hypersensitive. That's how diplomatic he is. He's rather square-practices the Absolutes of the MRA creed: absolute purity, honesty, unselfishness, and love. Yet he goes along well with the multi-sided diversified personalities of the Junior Council.

To Ped goes the credit for the lyrics of "Hail CMLI". He is the real worker behind the CMLI Junior Council. Before conventions, he checks every bit by little bit in the preparation list so nothing will go awry. The '67-'68 Council felt his absence greatly (he was on tour abroad with the MRA Sing-Out) because he is not only a great help — he is the prime mover of things.

So there we have Ped, the 25-year old CMLI "Executive Secretary," the conscientious worker, the humble quiet hero, and the oldest perennial CMLI Junior Council non-elective officer.

Atty. GREG — THE DURIAN KING.

The name "Durian King" was born out of a "press" room, where a mimeographing machine mutely watched a six-strong half-awake staff searching the cold night for a name for its lampoon banana awards. Durian was a royal delicacy of the south (or so we thought) so we gave the "coveted" title of "DURIAN KING" to the king of them all — Atty. Pompeyo Gregorio.

Atty. Greg has grown with us. He has been with the Junior Council since 1960, advising it, looking for judges and speakers for its activities, giving it all his best. He's been a youth worker even before the Junior Council took shape. It is this grin that has inspired young busy bodies to paint, to write, to lead.

He is the inspiration of the Junior Council because he has shed a lot of perspiration and effort over it.

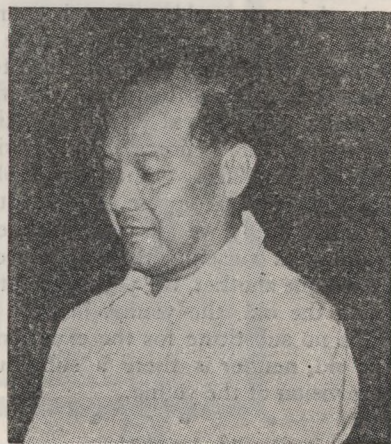
Hate this and that Dean? (not Bocobo, we smugly presume) Lack money? No

judges? No rooms? Want to take the train to Baguio? Want to do anything you're unsure of? ASK ATTY. GREGORIO.

And why does he have to take care of all these himself? It's because he's the CMLI youth director and vice-president. We like to think (because we feel) that his being youth director comes first before his being next to Mrs. Fernanda S. Balboa. And he wants a better breed of Filipino leaders — physically strong, mentally alert, morally upright. That's why he's doing his best for us.

That's why both of them are giving their best to us. That's why there never seems to be any thing going haywire in the organization. Atty. Gregorio and Ped see to it that disappointments are kept at the minimum to maintain optimum development. Although we've been spared a lot of trouble during our tenure, we've learned a great deal. About leading, about following, and tolerating — tolerating this and that quiet chick or noisy duck, this and that perennial absentee, tolerating each others moods, whims and caprices.

And with all these learning processes taking place, we have somehow grown akin to each other. The old mainstays have made this possible. What more could we ask for?



The Durian King

Why, my Friend?

"At certain points of a nation's history, my friend, there comes a time when people are swept by a compelling mood to change, to move forward after a lapse of inactivity. And such a mood is not strange because it fits into a general pattern that slaves nations and men, and their history. It is a part of a cycle that expresses Time with its form and rhythm, with its ritual, with its overtures of Life and Death."

"Those words are profound, my friend, but what are you trying to convey?"

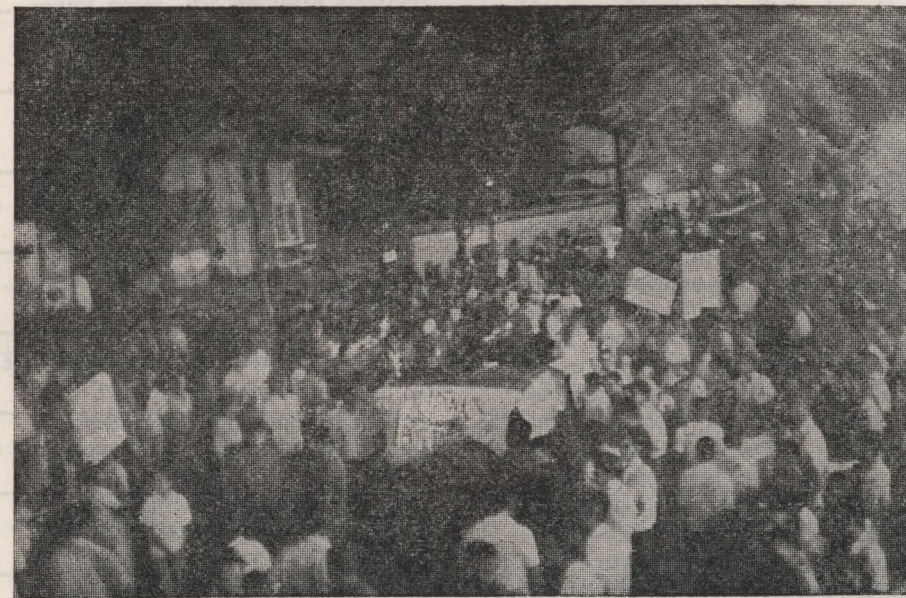
"Listen . . . it seems surprising, friend, but this refreshing mood comes after a contrary mood of gloom — this is the cycle. After being adrift in an age submerged in false comfort, people struggle back for their senses, wondering why they ever lost them at all. Sometimes, it is the other way around — of people burying themselves in their private labyrinths after proving they're big in a small world — of nations moving backwards after a great leap forward."

"I am puzzled by what you are really trying to say but go on."

"Thank you. And, as I was saying, this was primarily the situation in America after the Civil War, in the early thirties with Roosevelt and his New Deal program and in the sixties with Kennedy and his New Frontier. In those times, there was a mood to get things done, to charge forward, to drive past the trivial time-dragging life of a previous age. This was the situation in Germany and Japan after the war; in Russia after the Czar was dethroned. In Britain, in Italy, in France and all over war-ravaged Europe. This was true in the Americas and in Africa. This is true for Asia, except for the Philippines."

"Why have you excluded the Philippines?"

"You see, in this country, there is no cycle of progress or retrogress, only a straight line of anguish and general poverty. Here there are no moods, no widespread feeling, no general clamour to march and seek prosperity. Here there are no visions of the future, only guilt feelings of a colonial past and its grim memories of servitude. Here there are no hopes for survival, no hopes



"Ah, the youth . . . the last stronghold of justice and reform. They now begin to realize the awful facts of life: you can't wear your principles nor eat your idealism."

for growth, only faint shadows of expectations . . . Attitudes range from it will be better tomorrow, to the fanatical, 'God will not let us down'."

"My friend, I believe your bitterness has blinded you from witnessing the winds of change now permeating our admittedly bleak structure. In the Universities, there is a trend towards a reorientation of our History — to emphasize our stature as a nation and people before we were clamped under the yokes of imperialism, to instill new found faith in the Filipino. There is a cultural revival (which is different from the scum and the smut of the silver screen) in our art, literature and stage. The forces of nationalism are beginning to gain ground. Idealistic movements are beginning to sprout everywhere."

"It is good to be idealistic but let's be realistic. This God-forsaken country is on the verge of a violent upheaval. Poverty stretches, from north to south, east and west. There is miserable want. There is oppression. There is a consuming passion for disorder. Justice is classified, stern to the many and lenient to the few. The government is infested with leeches who feed on the carcasses of the deprived and the deprived. The Holy Church is deaf to the pleadings of its flock. And the rich, they grin, they polish their nails on their sharkskin suits while the poor lie dying at their feet."

"Your glib rhetoric moves me but I don't believe all Hope is gone. After all, we still have our youth . . ."

"Ah, the youth . . . the last stronghold of justice and reform. They now begin to realize the awful facts of life: you can't wear your principles nor eat your idealism. Within them there is so much disenchantment, so much despair, so much anguish, so much of everything cruel and degrading and at so tender an age. They grow too fast. People take it for granted that men and children will one night stir from their beds, from their huts to march away in silence. But this is not so! For all hardships reigning today, there is not a bit of hope for anything. The reason is fairly simple: this country and its people are sick, terribly sick."

"This country is indeed dying, my friend. But what is really killing her is my apathy and your cynicism and despair."

The 25th in the IJW Council

[illegible]

...the last stronghold of justice and reform. They now begin to

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

1.45.5 1.4.1 6 1

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p. 789-804

5) On Sept. 13, 1969, it sponsored the First Youth Constitutional Convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the Philippines.

c. Through its Model Youth Project, the CMLI has projected the image of the model pupil/student by means of such standards as good character, active participation in school and community services and activities, satisfactory scholastic standing, good health, and creativeness, which these young people are expected to measure up to in order to be selected model pupils/students.

a. The CMLJ has b

b. It has held international art exhibitions in which art works of Filipino children and those from foreign countries were displayed and which were attended by Filipino

d. It has sent Filipino teenage ambassadors of goodwill abroad to project a true image of the Filipino youth among their fellow teenagers in the countries visited and to generate goodwill and friendship with them.

a. The CMLJ has secured a per-

b. The CMLI has been and is still collecting items for a museum. These include children's paintings, stamps, coins, stuffed birds, animals and fishes, workcrafts, etc. Whenever possible, exhibitions of these collections are put up, as in the case of the first children's philatelic festival held on Dec. 3-17, 1966 under the joint sponsorship of the CMLI and the Philippine Philatelic Club with the cooperation of the Stamp and Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts.

d. Following the modern concept of children's library, the

Why Funds are needed

The Children's Museum and I

1. To enable it to continue implementing the above program fully and effectively. The projects making up the program are continuing or annual in nature, and so this organization, not having a permanent source of income, has to appeal to the public from year to year to support materially that program and contribute to making possible the effort to provide for the promotion of the welfare and development of our youth.

3. To enable the CMLI to construct a suitable permanent building planned on the basis of the requirements and needs of a children's library, a children's museum, and a children's auditorium. The CMLI can serve the children and youth better if the environment under which we want to place them in situations of study, creativity, performance and leisure stimulates and draws out from them reactions that show desirable changes taking place in them in the process of their growth and development.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1969

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1969

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1969

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1969

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1969

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1969

Children's Museum and Library, Inc.

East Avenue, Quezon City
P. O. Box 1610, Manila

MRS. IMELDA R. MARCOS
Honoray President

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

MRS. FERNANDA S. BALBOA
President

MRS. CONRADA V. ONG
Secretary

MR. LUIS M. CRESPO
Auditor

ATTY. POMPEYO GREGORIO
Vice President

MRS. EUGENIA G. PUYAT
Treasurer

MR. TOMAS R. MAGLAYA
Executive Director

BOARD MEMBERS

PEDRO F. ABELLA
HERMINIA M. ANCHETA
GEMMA CRUZ ARANETA
FERNANDA S. BALBOA
MEL V. CALDERON
MARIQUITA S. CASTELO
LUIS M. CRESPO
JAIME C. ZAGUIRRE

POMPEYO GREGORIO
VICTOR P. HERNANDEZ
CONRADA V. ONG
PIO PEDROSA
GEORGE W. POTTS
EUGENIA G. PUYAT
DIONISIO S. SALAZAR

EVECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ATTY. POMPEYO GREGORIO
Youth & Conference Director

MEMBERS

MR. MACARIO AGAWIN
MR. FERNANDO BAUTISTA
SUPT. TELESFORO BOQUERIN
MISS SALUD V. BERNARDO
MR. LEOPOLDO CRUZ
ELEANOR L. BAHIA
JOSEFINA L. BAHIA
MA. DOLORES BENAVIDES

MR. WENCESLAO CRUZ
MR. JOSE I. ENCARNACION
MR. VICTOR P. HERNANDEZ
MRS. AUREA LOPEZ
MARIANO T. KATIPUNAN, Jr.
SAMSON LIM
JUNIOR COUNCIL OFFICERS

PROF. LUCINO T. SACRAMENTO
MRS. MARGARITA SACRAMENTO
MRS. LOURDES UNGSON
MRS. LYDIA S. VICENTE
BERNARDINO P. GUANIO
ROBERTO N. NAVARRETE
MARY JEANNE NG

MR. ELPIDIO N. DOCTOR
Secretary

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

MR. TOMAS R. MAGLAYA
Executive Director

FELIZA B. DE GUZMAN
PUSO S. JIMENEZ
DALMACIO LONZAGA
MILAGROS B. PAHATI
EDGAR ROLDAN

ROMEO ARRIOLA
EVELYN F. DIMZON
ELPIDIO N. DOCTOR
PACITA B. GASCON

JOVITA A. ROSANTINA
ROMEO I. SESE
LAGRIMAS S. SOLIS
ISABELO VILLENA

they speak of me
in metered rhymes of poesy
now.
when before they were amused
they are bewildered
in the night
i call for them
and they start
clutching at some pulsing heart.
i seek to cool them
with my touch
but they, afright
prefer to lose me
in the glare of light.
i smile.
and watch the moon on my cobblestones
and hear
the austere music of the owls.
and fold my arms
to be forgot
in the burial lot.

they were calling me i know
the last wisps of after glow.

and the willows in the wood
sighed as if they understood.

puffs of milkweed drifting past
told me sadness would not last . . .

and then came from very far
one blue faming virgin star.

cast itself like falling bloom
scattered — fireflies in the gloom.

and my longing at the sight
gave one pang and then took flight.

words idle and mute
wait around us
unspoken for need of need.

enough the sun directed rush of wings,
the echo
of the bending reed.

so much to say
but hearts traverse
confines of blood and flesh.

in some language of their own
weave
tighter bonds of happiness.

standing apart
but walking together
minds taut in one control.

the silence pregnant
with the speech of faith
and promises of the soul.

* myk p. raso



The Search for Reformist Ideas

Moral and Spiritual Reform
Educational Reforms
Socio Economic Reform
Political Reforms

**11th Annual National Convention
of Junior Members
Teachers' Camp, Baguio City
October 14-19, 1966**

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.

East Avenue, Quezon City

IMELDA R. MARCOS

Honorary President

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FERNANDA S. BALBOA

President

POMPEYO GREGORIO

Vice President

CONRADA V. ONG

Secretary

EUGENIA G. PUYAT

Treasurer

MAR C. SANCHEZ

Auditor

TOMAS R. MAGLAYA

Executive Director

FERNANDA S. BALBOA

MEL V. CALDERON

MARIQUITA S. CASTELO

POMPEYO GREGORIO

JOSE L. GUEVARA

VICTOR P. HERNANDEZ

GALO B. OCAMPO

CONRADO V. ONG

PIO PEDROSA

GEORGE W. POTTS

EUGENIA G. PUYAT

MAR C. SANCHEZ

ED M. SISON

JAIME C. ZAGUIRRE

FOUNDATION FOR GIFTED CHILDREN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MANUEL LIM

Chairman

FERNANDA S. BALBOA

Executive Vice Chairman

ISABEL ROCES

NARCISO ALBARRACIN

JUAN L. MANUEL

ROMULO Y. MENDOZA

FUND CAMPAIGN OFFICIALS

MARCELO S. BALATBAT

Chairman, National Economic Council
National Chairman

LEONIDES S. VIRATA

Secretary, Dept. of Commerce & Industry
Vice-Chairman

CAMPAIGN DIVISION CHAIRMEN

ADVANCE GIFTS DIVISION

MARCELO S. BALATBAT

Chairman

ARMED FORCES DIVISION

ERNESTO S. MATA

Honorary Chairman

MANUEL T. YAN

Chairman

BUSINESS DIVISION

LEONIDES S. VIRATA

Chairman

CHARTERED CITIES DIVISION

NORBERTO H. AMORANTO

Chairman

Quezon City

EDUARDO CALIXTO

Chairman

Pasay City

DOMINGO JACINTO

Chairman

Caloocan City

HONORIO C. MONTOYA

PRIMITIVO R. DE LEON

Chairmen, Manila

MEMBERSHIP DIVISION

POMPEYO GREGORIO

Chairman

MUNICIPAL SUBURBS DIVISION

ADELINA S. RODRIGUEZ

Chairman

NATIONAL GOVT. DIVISION

FAUSTINO T. SY-CHANGCO

Chairman

ORGANIZED GROUPS DIVISION

RAOUL M. INOCENTES

Chairman

PUBLICITY DIVISION

FRED LINGAD

Chairman

SPECIAL EVENTS DIVISION

FORTUNA MARCOS BARBA

Honorary Chairman

SPECIAL PROMOTIONS

DIVISION

LUIS M. CRESPO

Chairman

STAFF

TOMAS R. MAGLAYA

Executive Director

PACITA B. GASCON

Sr. Campaign Secretary



1969 Educational, Membership and Fund Campaign

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 538

AUTHORIZING THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND
LIBRARY, INC., TO CONDUCT ITS EDUCATIONAL,
MEMBERSHIP AND FUND CAMPAIGN . . .

WHEREAS, the promotion of the well-being of
our children and their development into good and
useful citizens and enlightened leaders of our coun-
try is the vital concern of society and all efforts
should be exerted in that direction;

WHEREAS, civic projects for the development
of the latent capabilities of our youth and the pro-
vision of proper facilities for such development
should be encouraged; and

WHEREAS, the Children's Museum and Library,
Inc., has its objectives geared to these ends;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FERDINAND E. MARCOS,
President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers
vested in me by law, do hereby authorize the Child-
ren's Museum and Library, Inc., to conduct an edu-
cational, membership and fund campaign . . .

I enjoin all government officials and employees,
private entities, citizens and other nationals to sup-
port this humanitarian movement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set
my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the
Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of
March, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred
and sixty-nine.

(Sgd.) **FERDINAND E. MARCOS**

President of the Philippines

FASvel

By the President:

(Sgd.) **RAFAEL M. SALAS**

Executive Secretary



THE PROGRAM of the CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC. OBJECTIVES

The Children's Museum and Library, Inc., a private, non-profit civic organization, seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To discover and develop hidden talents of Filipino youth;
2. To encourage and give proper direction to children's natural interests in collecting;
3. To inspire children's interest in, and appreciation for, native materials;
4. To stimulate the children's desire to work together in worthwhile projects;
5. To encourage the sharing of talents and efforts of children as a means to achieving mutual love and understanding;
6. To provide our children with wholesome recreation and to teach them the wise use of leisure;
7. To provide the youth with a place conducive to self-inventory and optimum self-realization;
8. To stimulate and encourage higher ideals, creativity, and achievements;
9. To promote friendship among children here and abroad through various modes of exchange.

THE CML ACTION PROGRAM

To achieve the above objectives, the Children's Museum and Library, Inc., endeavors to carry out a long-range action program, consisting of four parts — 1) talent development, 2) character-building and citizenship and leadership training, 3) international friendship, and 4) a children's museum, library and park. For each part there are continuing projects, enumerated below, most of which are being carried out from year to year while a few are to be carried out as soon as it is possible to do so.

I. Talent Development

- a. A scholarship program administered by a Foundation for Gifted Children, a subsidiary of the CML, which maintains scholarships for children who are bright and gifted but whose material resources are limited.
- b. A research and guidance service project undertaken by its Research and Education Center for Gifted Children to conduct studies on gifted children, to stimulate wider interest in this field of special education by holding seminars for teachers of gifted children, and to provide guidance and counselling to this special group of children.
- c. Cultural and educational activities such as contests, exhibits, educational quizzes, publication of creative works, etc. that draw out hidden talents for performance in such fields as painting, music, drama, literature, dance, sculpture, architecture, school subjects, etc.
- d. Instruction in home study courses extended to youths who feel an urge for performance in activities fields for which such courses have been designed.

II. Character-Building and Citizenship and Leadership Training

- a. Character Development and Citizenship Training through a model youth project under which model pupils — a boy and a girl each in the primary and intermediate levels in the elementary school, and model students — a boy and a girl in each year level in the secondary school — are selected on the basis of a set of criteria or standards covering character, scholarship, co-curricular activities, and services to the school and community and given due recognition by means of citations awarded individually to them on an appropriate occasion. It is planned to organize model pupils and students who meet certain qualifications into a national honor association to strengthen further the character development and citizenship training program.
- b. Leadership training through the CML Junior Council, an organization composed of student leaders in the high schools all over the country, which undertakes activities under its own planning and management like annual conventions, camp work, conferences, etc., in which these youth leaders are trained under competent guidance given by selected adult leaders to think through national problems and to view things against broad national perspectives, and public speaking contests, both extemporaneous and prepared, to develop the ability to persuade and convince through logical reasoning, this ability being believed to be a requirement for good and effective leadership.

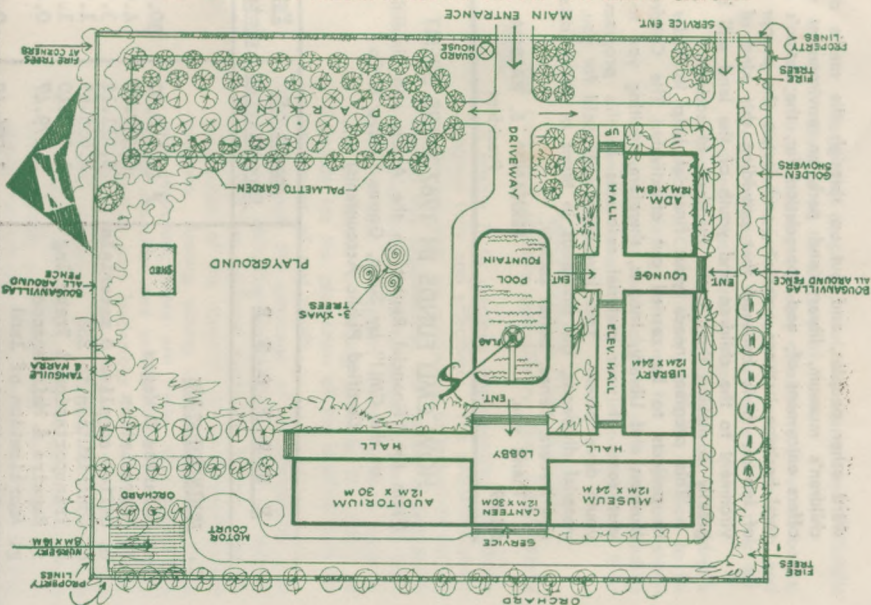
III. International Friendship through:

- a. Exchange of children's art works, letters, toys, handicrafts, collection items, etc. between those of Filipino children and those of children of other countries.
- b. Exhibition of art works of, and collection items from, children of various countries.
- c. International dance festivals.

IV. Children's Museum, Library and Park

- a) Establishment of a children's museum to serve as:
 - 1) a repository of children's collections, historical and cultural relics and artifacts, and unique materials; and
 - 2) a beehive of activities which include preparation of exhibits, mounting of collections, pursuit of hobbies, engaging in creative work, and other constructive pastimes.
- b) Expansion and improvement of the present CML library resources, facilities and services so as to be able better to serve as:
 - 1) a repository of children's literature, Filipiniana, historical records and children's works;

PROPOSED MASTER PLAN FOR THE CHILDREN'S MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, INC.



- 2) an experience laboratory for the development of certain abilities like story-telling, translating an idea into performance, skilled reading, etc., and for learning through audio-visual devices and materials.
- c) Construction of a children's park with features such as a playground, picnic groves, an aviary, an aquarium, a zoo, and a giant relief map of the Philippines showing every land and water form constructed according to scale and the country's economic resources, historical places, beauty spots and other interesting features indicated by appropriate markers.

IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM

As much as it could possibly do, the Children's Museum and Library, Inc., has tried to put its program into active and resultful operation. The activities enumerated below show what are being done and what have been accomplished to implement the program. Most are being carried out as continuing projects going on from year to year while a few are just starting points in an onward step-by-step movement toward the completion of the projects so programmed.

I. Talent Development

1. Through its scholarship program, the CMLI has made possible the graduation with the bachelor of science degree of four of its scholars — Osorio Callejesan in metallurgical engineering, Cornelio Reformina in Chemical Engineering, Pacita Floresca in Zoology, and Bayani Ramirez in Physics.
2. If it is not in a position to extend scholarship to equally deserving students, it has secured sponsors who underwrite the expenses of such students while in college. One such student has obtained a master's degree in business administration at Armstrong College in Berkeley, Cal. USA.
3. It is presently maintaining eleven scholars — four in music, namely, Eleanor "Pinky" Amado in piano in the Juilliard School of Music in New York City, Marites Fernandez in piano in the University of Sto. Tomas College of Music, and Eleazar Bautista and Helen Parma both in violin in the School of Arts and Music of the University of the East; four in painting, Glenn Bautista in the U.P. College of Fine Arts and Jesus Gil Fernandez, Guillermo Luna and Fernando Sena in the School of Arts and Music of the University of the East; two in science, namely, Pacita Floresca in graduate study in Zoology in the University of the Philippines and Francisco Fajardo in Chemistry in the Ateneo de Manila University; and one still in the Grade School of the Ateneo de Manila University, Antonio Relova, that wonder boy from Pila, Laguna.
4. It is operating a research and educational center for gifted children in which researches, seminars for teachers, and classes for gifted children and other projects involving talented youth are conducted.
5. It has conducted contests for young people, in most cases annually, in poetry writing, essay writing, extemporaneous public speaking, oratory, on-the-spot painting, national and international painting, *timpalak bigkasan*, *timpalak talumpatian*, play production, story telling, scrapbook making, rondalla, choral presentation and spelling.
6. It has been celebrating every year a Children's and Youth's Achievement Week to bring about awareness on the part of the public of the potentialities of youth with such features as contests in the various fields of activity mentioned in the foregoing

and programs in which proper recognition of achievements is accorded to deserving young individuals and youth groups.

7. It has held exhibitions of paintings not only of its four art scholars but also of school children both here and abroad who possess special art skills, as well as of philatelic and numismatic collections — all designed to discover talents in their latent state and stimulate their development and to foster certain avocational interests.
8. By itself or in co-sponsorship with other agencies or organizations, it has conducted summer classes in such courses as painting, taxidermy, handicrafts, dressmaking, bagmaking, flower-making, etc. and is presently offering home study courses in writing and photography for out-of-school youths who feel they have some unutilized and little developed ability and so would like to have such ability enhanced and further developed by home study under competent guidance and advice furnished by the CMLI.
9. It is publishing a magazine for young people, the BINHI, three issues a year, in which creative works of children and older boys and girls are published and through which children with gifts in writing can further develop such gifts.
10. It has trained close to 200 boys and girls, who are deeply interested in music, in playing stringed musical instruments, such as those used in a rondalla, and the marimba.
11. It has given dramatic and musical presentations to develop ability in these fields of art.

II. Character Building and Citizenship and Leadership Training

1. For its character-building and citizenship training program, the CMLI inaugurated in 1964 its Model Youth Project. In this project, schools, public and private, all over the country, select annually their model pupils/students — a boy and a girl in the primary grades, another pair in the intermediate grades and a pair in each of the four years of the secondary school. Schools with out-of-school youths taking special short-term courses are also to select a pair from among them. To each model pupil/student/out-of-school youth a citation from the CMLI is awarded at an appropriate recognition program or on a special occasion. In many instances medals donated by civic-minded citizens are pinned on these model children and youths. Since 1964 thousands of pupils, students and out-of-school youths have thus been honored.
2. Through this Model Youth Project, the CMLI has projected the image of the model pupil/student/out-of-school youth by means of such standards as good character, active participation in school and community activities and services, satisfactory scholastic standing, good health, and creativity, which these young people are expected to measure up to in order to be selected model pupils/students/out-of-school youths.
3. Leadership training is undertaken through its Junior Council, an organization of the junior members of the CMLI between the ages of 7 and 21. The Junior Council has carried out activities, such as the following, designed to train further its members, who are themselves leaders in their respective schools, in leadership role and responsibilities in anticipation of bigger roles and responsibilities in their mature years.

- a) During the last ten years the Junior Council has been holding annual conventions attended by student leaders from a good number of secondary schools, public and private, located in many parts of the country. Each convention has had activities focussed on a definite theme of national significance. In these conventions, delegates discussed national problems and in the discussions they discovered their role and responsibility as budding leaders in their youth groups and as potential leaders of the country.
- b) For several years now the Junior Council has been conducting annual extemporaneous speaking contests among its members, and in 1968, it started its annual oratorical contest.
- c) It has undertaken community projects, such as a symposium on dope addiction among the youth, "Operation Linis", rondalla concerts, movies for children, etc.
- d) It has issued "The Filipino Youth Manifesto" through which the youth speak their own mind on such problems as the deteriorating peace and order situation, prevalence of vice, unsatisfactory economic conditions, and unworthy leadership, and present a program of living one's life individually and socially designed to help make our country a better place to live in.

III. International Friendship

1. The CMLI has been and is still implementing a program of exchange with schools and similar organizations abroad of art works of children. Filipino children's paintings have been sent to Japan, India and Argentina.
2. It has held international art exhibitions in which art works of Filipino children and those from foreign countries were displayed and which were attended by Filipino children and those from other countries residing in the Philippines, particularly in Greater Manila.
3. Exchanges are being similarly made as regards stamps, coins, toys, letters, workcrafts.
4. In 1968, it sent three teams of teenage ambassadors of goodwill, one team composed of a teenage boy and a teenage girl around the world, another pair to Australia and the third pair to Japan. This year, 1969, it has sent three teenage goodwill ambassadors — one around the world, another to Japan, and a third to Thailand. This project will be a continuing project.

IV. Children's Museum, Library and Park

1. On a one-hectare lot in the East Triangle of the Quezon Memorial Park in Quezon City, occupied by the CMLI by permit, this organization has constructed a small bungalow to house its offices, its modest library, and its collections for a museum. It is presently negotiating with government authorities for a permanent ownership of the area, for which a master development plan has been prepared and submitted to the proper authorities for approval.
2. The CMLI has been and is still collecting items for a museum. These include children's paintings, stamps, coins, stuffed birds and animals, stuffed fishes, workcrafts, etc. Whenever possible, exhibitions of these collections are put up, as in the case of the first children's philatelic festival held on December 3-17, 1966 under the joint sponsorship of the CMLI and the Philippine Philatelic Club

with the cooperation of the Stamp and Philatelic Division of the Bureau of Posts.

3. It is operating a library of about a thousand books, the bulk of which are books for children and youth. Many of these were donated by civic spirited individuals and groups.
4. Following the modern concept of a children's library, the CMLI library staff, in addition to its book circulating functions, has conducted storytelling sessions with children and given reading lessons to those who desire improvement in their reading skills.

WHY FUNDS ARE NEEDED

The Children's Museum and Library, Inc., (CMLI) needs funds:

1. To enable it to continue implementing the above program fully and effectively. The projects making up the program are continuing or annual in nature, and so this organization, not having a permanent source of income, has to appeal to the public from year to year to support materially that program and contribute to making possible the effort to provide for the promotion of the welfare and development of our youth.
2. To broaden the coverage of its scholarship program by including scholarship fields in technology that are believed necessary in the effective prosecution of the country's economic development program. Among young people with limited family resources, there are those who are gifted, whose capacities and potentialities for outstanding performance and leadership in the economic advancement of our people may go to waste if not properly developed and utilized. The CMLI program seeks out those underprivileged but talented young people and gives them the opportunity to obtain the education and training needed for the service of their country. This the CMLI can do if it has adequate funds to use for this purpose.
3. To enable the CMLI to construct a suitable permanent building planned on the basis of the requirements and needs of a children's library, a children's museum, and a children's auditorium. The CMLI can serve the children and youth better if the environment under which we want to place them in situations of study, creativity, performance and leisure stimulates and draws out from them reactions that show desirable changes taking place in them in the process of their growth and development.

6-1-69

THE FILIPINO YOUTH NEEDS YOUR HELP

To the Public:

We are again appealing to you for your kind and generous support, this time to the 1969 Educational, Membership and Fund Campaign. In the preceding years your contributions made it possible for the Children's Museum and Library to accomplish much toward the achievement of the objectives of its program, for which we are most profoundly grateful. We are presently asking you to continue giving your help to keep this program moving forward.

As you may know, the CMLI program is designed to benefit the children and youth in their formative years. It supplements what the schools are doing for the development of the young, taking up where those agencies cease or hardly attempt to do or go any further. The projects which implement the objectives of this program stimulate talent discovery and development, provide incentives for the building up of good character, set up situations for training in citizenship and leadership, promote sane attitudes to-

ward other peoples, and put up through the media of a children's museum, library and park an environment that offers enjoyment of, and appreciation for, the nation's cultural heritage, arouses creativity, and fosters the proper use of leisure. It is believed that providing this kind of environment to the children and youth of the land will help greatly in making them better members of society.

This program needs your financial help in order for its projects to be carried out effectively. The Children's Museum and Library, Inc., is, therefore, inviting you to invest some of your material resources in this program of youth development. Your investment will yield for you, not material dividends, but dividends in terms of better citizens and leaders; hence, better society.

Thank you.

FERNANDA S. BALBOA

6-1-69

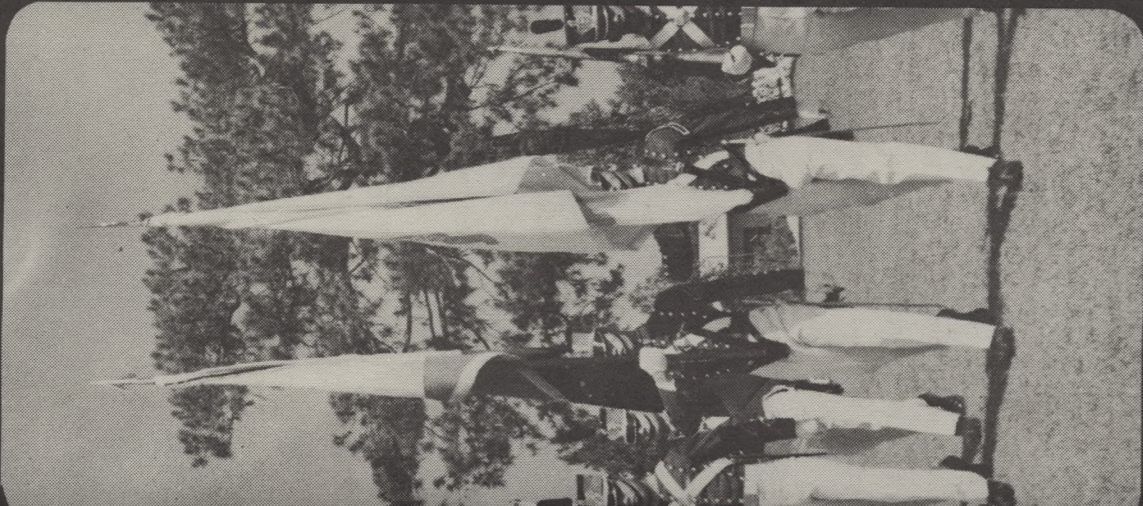
President

HOW CMLI FUNDS IN 1967 WERE SPENT

(From the "Financial Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the CMLI" by Sycip, Gorres Velayo & Co., Certified Public Accountants)

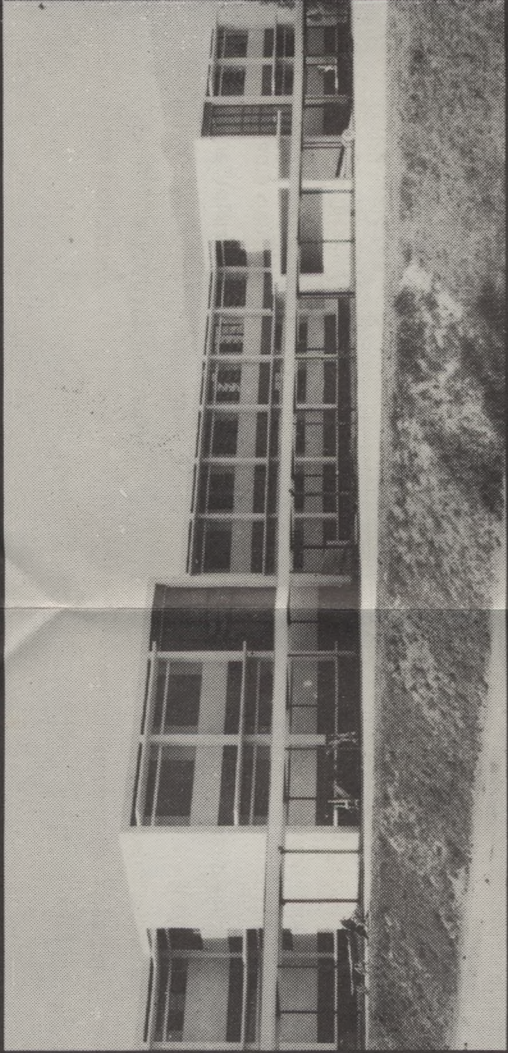
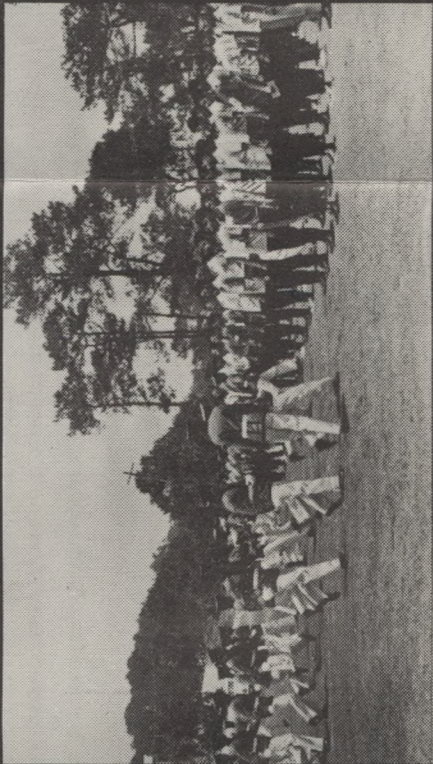
PURPOSE	Amount of Expenditures	Percentage
I. ADMINISTRATION		
a. Salaries & Wages	₱ 42,940.50	30.5%
b. Depreciation	6,489.72	4.6%
c. Office supplies & materials	5,211.12	3.7%
d. Contribution to SSS	2,655.65	1.9%
e. Transportation & Traveling	1,903.40	1.35%
f. Repairs & Maintenance	1,179.47	0.84%
g. Amortization of land improvements	1,076.47	0.76%
h. Light and water	537.04	0.38%
i. Printing, binding reports, documents, etc.	496.30	0.35%
j. Representation & entertainment	476.64	0.34%
k. Postage, telephone and telegraph	474.53	0.34%
l. Miscellaneous	5,435.38	4.1%
Total -	₱ 68,876.22	48.95%
II. PROJECTS		
a. Scholarships	₱ 26,384.63	18.7%
b. Junior Council	14,925.05	10.6%
c. Children's Festival	8,195.60	5.8%
d. Out-of-School Youth	8,012.88	5.7%
e. Philatelic & Numismatic Expenses	3,541.35	2.5%
f. Book Week Expenses	2,828.41	2.0%
g. National Painting Contest	2,618.35	1.9%
h. Citizenship Training & Character Building	513.75	0.37%
i. Arbor Day Expenses	421.20	0.29%
j. Taxidermy Project	390.80	0.28%
k. Meetings of Project Committees	3,998.80	2.8%
Total - -	₱ 71,830.82	51.05%
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	₱ 140,707.04	100.0%

THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY

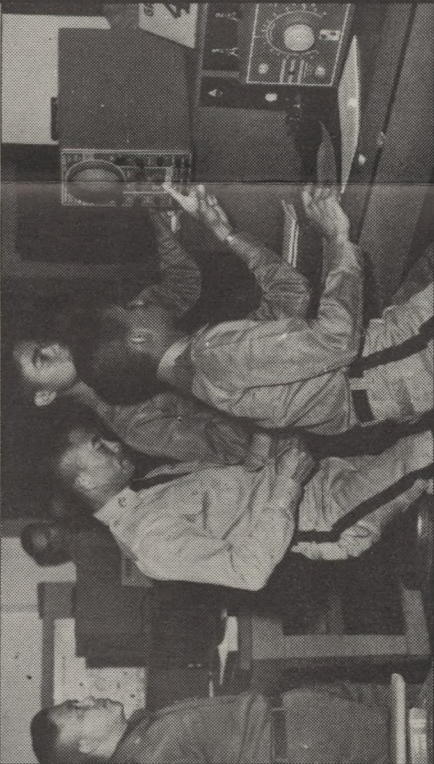


TRADITION OF SERVICE
SINCE 1905

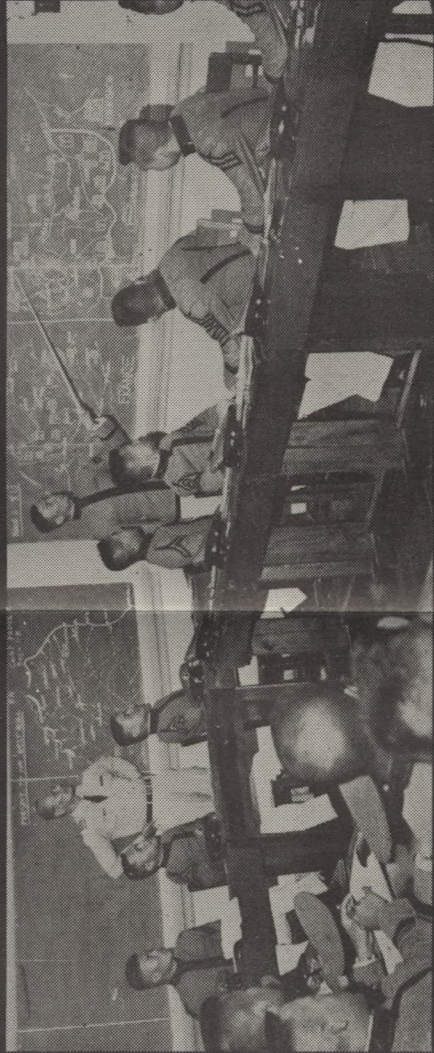
FROM ALL OVER THE LAND THEY COME...



TO LIVE WITHIN THESE HALLS...



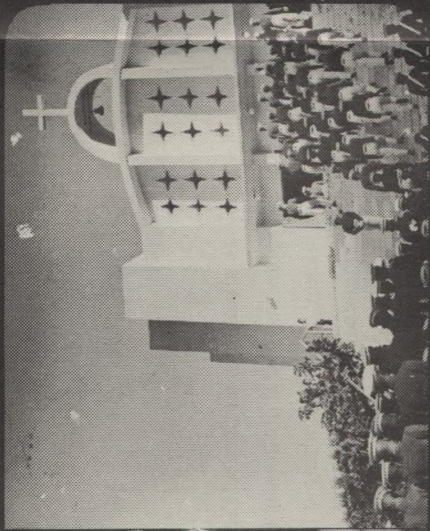
OF THE SCIENCE...



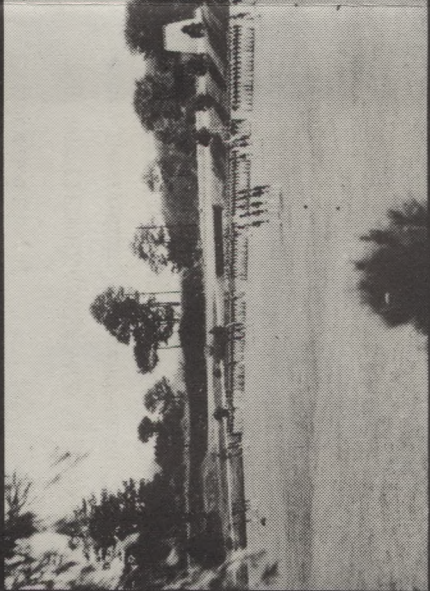
THE ART...



BODY...



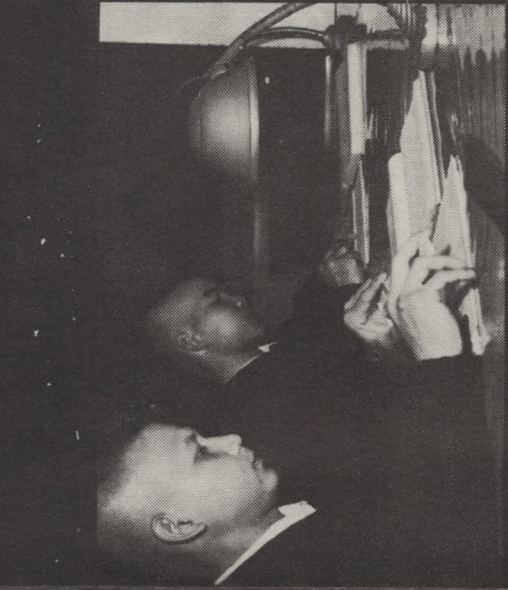
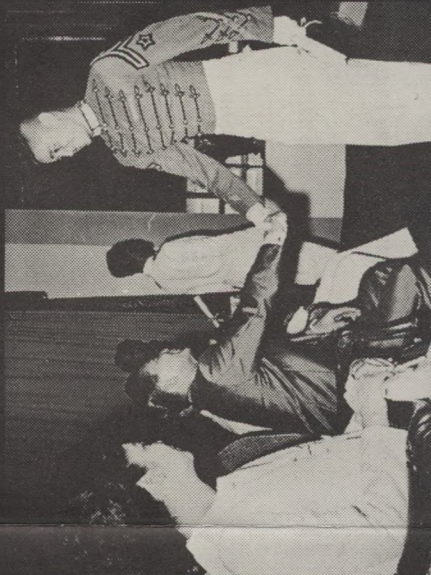
AND SPIRIT...



ARE UNITED IN DEDICATION TO COUNTRY.



AND WHEN ALL IS DONE...



A LIFE DEVOTED TO STUDY...



AND THE SKILLS OF WAR.

PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACADEMY is the pre-eminent military institution in the country today. It is the principal source of officers for the regular component of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. It is a government school with a history and tradition of service to the country. It was founded in 1905 and has then has turned out more than 5,000 graduates many of whom have distinguished themselves in various fields of endeavor both military and civilian.

The school is located in scenic Baguio City in a sprawling 373-hectare area called Fort Del Pilar. It is within its compound an academic building, a cadet mess, canteen, dining hall, gymnasium, hospital, commissary, chapels, swimming pool, playground facilities, and other installations necessary both to a school and to a military unit.

The government spends annually about three and a half million pesos for the operation and maintenance of the Philippine Military Academy. No less than ₱100,000 is spent for each cadet during his four-year stay in the school. This is how costly is the investment in leadership for national security.

ADMISSION FOR CADETSHIP entails the following requirements:

- 1-Age. He must have attained the age of Seventeen (17) and must not have reached the age of twenty-two (22) years on the first of April of the year he is to be admitted.
- 2-Citizenship. He must be a natural-born Filipino.
- 3-Civil Status. He must never have been married.
- 4-Physical and Health Condition. He must be at least sixty-four (64) inches tall and physically fit for military service.
- 5-Education. He must be at least a high school graduate. A fourth year high school student is allowed to take the entrance examinations but his admission to the Academy shall be conditioned upon his presentation of his certificate of graduation from the high school.
- 6-Moral. He must never have been convicted by a court of justice.

Anybody who meets the general requirements mentioned above may secure an application form from the Registrar of the following:

- 1-The Registrar
Philippine Military Academy
Fort Del Pilar, Baguio City
- 2-The Adjutant General, AFP
Camp Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo
Quezon City
- 3-Any Military Area or Brigade
Headquarters
- 4-Any Philippine Constabulary Zone or
Provincial Headquarters
- 5-ROTC Commandants of Colleges or
Universities
- 6-School Registrars

The application form contains detailed instructions for the candidate. Only one copy of the form is necessary. If no printed copy is available the applicant may reproduce the form for submission to the Registrar, Philippine Military Academy. The applicant will eventually be notified of the time and place of the written examination. In case an applicant has not yet received a notification when the scheduled dates of examination arrive, he should nevertheless go to the nearest examination center on the first day of examination and ask for verification from the Philippine Military Academy representative on the Examination Board.

THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION is given to candidates every twenty-eight and twenty-ninth (28th & 29th) of December of the year preceding the year of entry into the Academy. Generally, the places chosen for the examinations are chartered cities and provincial capitals where there are at least twenty examinees. The examination consist of the following:

- 1-The PMA Special Aptitude Test. This is a standard, timed test which functions like an intelligence test.
- 2-High School Mathematics. This is an achievement test in Plane Geometry and High School Algebra.
- 3-High School English. This is an achievement test in Grammar and Composition.

A MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATION is given to candidates who are deemed to have passed the written examinations. The medical examinations are undertaken at the Victoriano Luna General Hospital (VLGH), Kamias Road, Quezon City. Included in the

examinations is the Physical Fitness Test which consists of the following exercises:

1. Pull-up - - 3 times
2. Squat Jump - - 20 times
3. Push-up - - 10 times
4. Two-minute Sit-up - - 15 times
5. Standing Broad Jump - - 6.5 feet
6. Standing Hop, Step and Jump - - 20 feet
7. Running High Jump - - 3.5 feet
8. Softball Throw - - using a regulation softball, 12 inches in circumference - - 140 ft.
9. Still Dips - - 3 times
10. 100-Meter Dash - - 16 seconds

ALL CANDIDATES ARE ADVISED TO PREPARE FOR THE PHYSICAL FITNESS TEST AS WELL AS FOR THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION AT LEAST TWO MONTHS IN ADVANCE.

THE CADET CORPS ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES (CCAFP) is the student body of the Philippine Military Academy. It is composed of young men from practically all walks of life and representing all Congressional Districts of the Philippines.

When a cadet is admitted to the Academy, he becomes a military man subject to rules and regulations of the military service. These regulations are codified into what is commonly known as the Gray Book. In this book, cadet behavior and activities are defined and specified.

As long as a cadet is on duty at the Academy, he receives the following pay and allowances: a base pay of ₱160.00 a month, initial clothing allowance of ₱800.00 upon entrance, clothing maintenance of ₱100 a year, and subsistence allowance of ₱4.00 daily.

The greater portion of the four-year stay of the cadets in the Academy is devoted to a well-rounded, academic training. Cadets study military, scientific-engineering, and socio-humanistic courses which entitle them to a Bachelor of Science degree. These subjects are geared to cultivate in the cadets critical and analytical thinking, the understanding of the social and physical environment, and the ability to act on any situation with the flexibility of mind required of a military professional.

Academic units earned in the Academy are credited

to civilian colleges and universities.

Cadets undergo a military training which covers such areas as drills inspections, ceremonies, athletics, physical fitness test, field exercises, marches and bivouacs, leadership courses, weapons, and tactics subjects.

During semestral breaks and summer (April and May), maneuvers or practical military exercises are conducted. In addition to this training, the cadets hold orientation trips to the major branches of service, Army, Constabulary, Air Force, and Navy - - to give them the "feel" of each service and to enable them to choose which branch they wish to join upon graduation.

The life of a cadet is exacting for it is strictly regulated. Nothing is left to chance in the training of future military leaders into whose hands the lives and the destiny of a multitude of people are to be entrusted.

Parents and relatives are not allowed to give money to the cadets because they are trained to live within their means and under conditions that insure social equality. Regardless of their social, religious and other personal circumstances, cadets are required to live under similar conditions, eat the same food, wear the same uniforms and receive the same treatment from their superiors. Only excellence of performance and efficiency distinguish one from the other.

The typical daily schedule of cadets during the academic year is as follows:

- 6:00 AM - Reveille formation
- 6:16 AM - Police inspection of rooms for cleanliness and orderliness
- 6:30 AM - Breakfast
- 8:00 AM - Class
- 11:30 AM - End of morning Class
- 12:00 PM - Lunch
- 1:00 PM - Class
- 4:00 PM - End of afternoon class (Open time follows)
- 6:00 PM - Dinner
- 7:00 PM - Study time
- 10:00 PM - Taps (Bed time)

Saturday in all military units is Inspection Day. In the Cadet Corps, there is always a parade that

goes with the inspection. Sunday morning marks also the changing of guards, a ceremony called formal guard mounting which is followed by a parade. The public love to witness these ceremonies.

During open time, the cadets are free to engage in extra-curricular activities. These may take the form of athletics and membership in clubs like the Bridge Club, Camera Club, Dialectic Society, Debating Club, Radio Club, Acolyte Club, Cadet choir, etc. All in all, there are twenty-one cadet clubs.

From time to time, social activities of various forms are held to add spice to the monotony of rigorous training. Hops (cadet dances) are the most common socials. They are scheduled usually once a month during the academic year and twice a month during summer.

The Academy is a non-sectarian school. To the cadets, religious worship is both a personal affair and a military duty. Religious services are held on Sundays and other days of obligation for Catholics and Protestants.

All the aforementioned academic, military, social, religious and recreational activities are aimed at the development of the cadet not only into a soldier-scholar, leader and gentleman, but also into an officer who knows how to appreciate the multifarious aspects of his complicated environment.

COMMISSION IN THE REGULAR FORCE. Weeks before graduation, the First Class Cadets are asked to signify which of the four Major Services - - Army, Constabulary, Air Force, and Navy - - they desire to be commissioned in, according to their first, second, third, and fourth priority. However, in view of the limited yearly quota for each service, the selection will ultimately depend on the Major Services Quota enunciated by GHQ and the graduates relative standing in the final Order of Merit.

Upon satisfactory completion of the four-year of instruction in the Academy, the degree of Bachelor of Science is conferred on the candidate. The graduate is then commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Regular Force.



Philippines

BOARD OF TRAVEL
& TOURIST INDUSTRY

PHILIPPINE TOURIST
& TRAVEL ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 3451 Manila, Philippines

BICOL

and the islands of
Marinduque, Mindoro
and Palawan



Philippines

five-mile lake. Ten kms. from Bulusan are the Bato limestone caves in Bacon where burial jars were unearthed recently. In barrio Capilihan you will find the 2000-year old burial diggings on top of a hill overlooking San Bernardino Strait. Rizal Beach in Gubat is acclaimed as the most beautiful in the country. You can also visit the Masacrot sulphur springs resort near Irosin and the Sorsogon Dairy Farm just 5 kms. from the capital.

MARINDUQUE

CHARACTERISTICS - A small island at the southern tip of Luzon, Marinduque has become a major tourist attraction because of its riotous century-old Moriones Festival and Bathala caves. This heart-shaped island makes for an ideal last stop on a Southern Luzon tour.

HOW TO GET THERE - There are daily flights, ₱41.80 round trip. You can also take the boat from Lucena City, Quezon.

ACCOMMODATIONS - Stay at the new, 24-room Boac Hotel in Boac, the provincial capital.

FOOD - Local restaurants leave you very little choice, but meals at the Boac Hotel are reasonably good.

WHAT TO SEE - During Holy Week, Marinduque bursts into a riot of sound and color in the Moriones Festival, the local inhabitants' unique way of making their Lenten penance. Men dressed like Roman soldiers and wearing grotesque masks and headdresses dance on the streets staging scenes from the Holy Bible.

The Bathala (gods) Caves, a series of 24 huge caves about 100 feet above the sea, are regarded with fascination and fear by the townspeople. Only 4 of these caves have actually been explored. The biggest is known as "Simbahan" (church) because its stalagmite and stalactite formations make it look like the interior of a church. It is also believed to be guarded by a giant python.

MINDORO

CHARACTERISTICS - An island of thick jungles and mountainous regions, Mindoro is the game hunter's paradise. In many parts of this province, the primitive beauty of nature still lies waiting to be discovered.

The island is divided into two provinces: Mindoro Occidental and Mindoro Oriental.

HOW TO GET THERE - Only 35 minutes by plane from Manila, Mindoro can also be reached by ferry (₱4 and 2 hours) from the pier at Batangas, Batangas. Air fare to San Jose (Mindoro Occidental) is ₱60.80 (round trip) on the Rolls Royce flight. There are "Economico" flights to Calapan in Mindoro Oriental (₱39.90 round trip) and Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental (₱28.50 round trip).

ACCOMMODATIONS - Travellers' Inn at Calapan has reasonably-priced and comfortable, air-conditioned rooms.

WHAT TO DO - Hunting the fierce Tamaraw, a cross between the deer and the carabao (water buffalo), can be extremely exciting if you can get a permit to shoot one, and if you can find one. Considered a prize catch by many hunters, the Tamaraw is becoming a near-extinct breed. But if you can't bag a Tamaraw, there are still many other wild game and rich fishing grounds.

WHAT TO SEE - Lazarete wharf, the beaches at Silonay and Naganhaw, the natural hot spring in Barrio Montaleago in Naujan, and the shores of Tilik Bay in Lubang. The University of the Philippines has an extension Marine Biological Laboratory in Puerto Galera. An interesting stop is the Mangyan (a tribal group) reservation in Saclag. And there are countless other unexplored regions in Mindoro which await the adventurous tourist.

PALAWAN

Palawan (capital: Puerto Princesa) is a frontier province of chromite and quick-silver mines, saw mills and beaches. But it is sought after largely for its wild life and rich fishing grounds. Snipe, wild boar and deer, and the ferocious "labuyo" (jungle fowl) abound in the island.

Try a "banca" (outrigger boat) ride along the Underground River, swim at Canigaran Beach, or visit Iwahig Penal Colony.

You can get to Puerto Princesa by PAL Rolls Royce (₱134.90 round trip). Hotels at Puerto Princesa are Rafols and Palaweña.

ALBAY

CHARACTERISTICS - Famed for its majestic Mayon Volcano, Albay is a province of flatlands, rolling terrain and mountain ranges. But tourists go there also for its beaches, hot springs and boiling lakes, and abaca handicraft. Legaspi, the commercial center, is a busy port ideally located near the foot of Mayon.

HOW TO GET THERE - Daily flights by three airlines connect Legaspi with Manila. By PAL Rolls Royce, Legaspi is just over one hour and ₱79.80 (round trip) from Manila. From Legaspi, PAL also has flights to Cebu. By train, take the Mayon Express, ₱24.95 air-conditioned (day trip) and ₱20.30 de Luxe (night trip). From Naga, Alatco de Luxe buses leave for Legaspi every half hour, ₱2.50 one way.

ACCOMMODATIONS - Hotels in Albay are all in Legaspi. El Casino (₱14), Ritz (₱15), Xandra (₱15), Mayon (₱15) and Shirman (₱15) have comfortable facilities. Rates are for single, air-conditioned rooms with bath.

FOOD - All hotels have restaurant services. Mayon Hotel has good Spanish food. For American food, go to Mike's Oak Room. And try the Chinese cuisine at Legaspi Restaurant.

HOW TO GET AROUND - There are metered taxicabs, cars for hire and local buses.

WHAT TO BUY - Do not fail to visit the abaca handicraft factories and stores in Daraga, Albay District, a few minutes ride from Legaspi. The abaca mats, hats, rugs, purses, hammocks are worth the bargain.

WHAT TO DO - Albay is meant for seeing, but there are also other worthwhile (and unique) things to do. You can take a hot bath at the Tiwi Hot Springs in a private tiled pool. Swim in the Pacific at Kalayukay Beach. Fish in Albay Gulf. Or scale Mayon.

WHAT TO SEE - Above anything else, Mayon Volcano. Soaring 8000 feet to the most perfectly shaped cone in the world, Mayon dominates the whole of Albay. It is often clouded in the afternoon, but usually clear and majestic in the morning. One of the most spectacular views is from the Legaspi pier. The rest-house 2,500 ft. up its slope offers a good vantage point if you want to see Mayon close up.

Roca-monte, also in Albay, is a man-made, miniature "Disneyland" with giant-size figures from well-known



fables. Convention and dining halls, swimming pool, tennis court and cottages are also available.

Cagsawa ruins, remains of a town buried in the 1914 eruption, lie just a few minutes from Legaspi. Only the church steeple can be seen as the rest of the town lies under 20 feet of rocks and lava.

The Philippines is the world's biggest abaca producer, so don't miss the abaca plantations where you can see how the famous Manila hemp is stripped, cured and sorted.

About 14 kms. from Legaspi are the Tiwi Hot Springs,

the boiling lakes of Naglagbong and "Satan's swimming pool," a crystal-clear hot pool.

CAMARINES NORTE

CHARACTERISTICS - Camarines Norte, once a booming gold rush province (as many as 40 mining firms at one time), still depends largely on its mining industry for its living. Although it lacks fertile lands, it is rich in gold, limestone, iron and other mineral deposits. Daet, the provincial capital, is an ideal first stop in your trip to Bicol and is certainly worth visiting for its picturesque mining towns, beach resorts and hunting

grounds.

HOW TO GET THERE - Take the PAL Rolls Royce (P55 round trip) to Daet.

ACCOMMODATIONS - Karilagan Hotel is recommended and has comfortable singles for P9 and air conditioned rooms for P25.

FOOD - Skygarden offers excellent Chinese cuisine.

WHAT TO DO - Wild duck hunting in the Borabod and Bagasbas Marshes just 8 kms. from Daet, hunting wild pigs and monkeys in forests along the national highway from Daet to Sipocot. Swimming, boating and deep-sea fishing at the island-resorts in Larap, Jose Panganiban. Swimming and coral hunting at the Mercedes Beaches and Bagasbas Beach in Daet. Night life is exciting in Talisay, about 3 kms. from the capital. Night clubs and cabarets offer drinks and entertainment at low prices.

WHAT TO SEE - Matogdon Rapids, a tributary of the Labo river, is an excellent photography subject. Paracale, the boom-town-turned-doom-town (on December 15, 1952, a mine cave-in claimed 56 lives), also has white-sand beaches.

CAMARINES SUR

CHARACTERISTICS - A land of fertile valleys and rich abaca plantations, Camarines Sur is most popularly known for the Peñafrancia fluvial procession in Naga City. But there are also beautiful lakes and fine summer resorts to add to its charm.

HOW TO GET THERE - Take the Mayon Express to Naga, P21, 35 air-conditioned (day trip) and P17 de Luxe (night trip). Very soon the airport at Pili, about 30 minutes by car from the city, will be re-opened.

ACCOMMODATIONS - In Naga City, Pearl and Gem have rooms that start below P10. The newest hotels in town are Holiday and Lindez.

FOOD - The Pearl Hotel has an air-conditioned dining room. The Holiday and Lindez hotels are recommended for dining and dancing, and so is the club at Nordia Resort, just outside the city. Sampa-guita, which is close to the Alatco bus station, is a cozy little supper club. Other eating places are: Moderna and Magnolia Kiosk.

WHAT TO SEE - Lake Buhi, which was formed as a result of an eruption of Mt. Iriga, is noted for its

pygmy fish. Known as "Tabius," it measures about 3 to 4 mm. long, one of the smallest in the world. A spoonful would hold about 100 of them. Lake Bato is another popular lake and is also frequented by wild duck hunters.

Carolina resort has a beautiful, fresh-water pool, about 15 kms. from Naga. Naga City itself, which is the seat of culture, education and religion in Bicol, is a bustling metropolis and the largest in Bicol.

The biggest crowd drawer is still the Peñafrancia Festival, held on the third week of September, which features a colorful fluvial procession carrying the miraculous image of the Virgin of Peñafrancia.

MASBATE

The island of Masbate, still a part of the Bicol Region, is famous for its sprawling cattle ranches, beaches and the ruins of watchtowers used to warn the natives against approaching pirates of old.

Among the hotels in Masbate, the provincial capital, are: Bayot, La Cabana, Pier View, Sunshine and Sweet Spot.

Valencia and Espinosa beach resorts are only a short distance from the provincial capital. Dacu Beach Resort in Mobo is 14 kms. away.

SCRSOGON

CHARACTERISTICS - Located near the southern tip of Luzon, Sorsogon boasts of a mountain lake resort, 2000-year-old burial diggings and reputedly the most beautiful beach in the country. A progressive fishing province, Sorsogon also exports copra, abaca and cottage industry products.

HOW TO GET THERE - From Albay, it is a breathtaking one-and-a-half-hour ride by bus or car to the provincial capital, Sorsogon.

ACCOMMODATIONS - Hotel facilities are limited. Dalisay Hotel and D'sands in Sorsogon, Sorsogon provide passable accommodations. However, you can still take in the sights during the day and spend the night in Legaspi.

WHAT TO SEE - Bulusan lake lies on top of a hill just below the 5,115-foot Bulusan Volcano. This lake resort features a resthouse and dancing pavilions. You can rent "bancas" (outriggers) to take you around the



It is separated from the rest of Manila by its crumbling walls which are pierced at intervals by seven gates. One of these gates served as entrance to Fort Santiago on the northwestern tip of the Walled City. Fort Santiago, now all but a total ruin, was the seat of colonial powers of both Spain and the United States, served as a dreaded prison during the Spanish regime and much later, during the Japanese occupation. Here, too, the national hero Jose Rizal spent his last hours before his execution at the Luneta on December 30, 1896. And so Intramuros now remains a monumental if ruined relic of the Spanish period of Philippine history.

Cutting across one of the six bridges that span the Pasig River, the Quezon Bridge, one comes upon the heart of Manila—Quiapo. What makes this heart throbbing is a great asphalted square where treads an unending variety of humanity on diverse personal errands at all times of the day or night. For Plaza Miranda—the soul of Quiapo—is a part of the city that does not sleep. It is the battleground of noise, politicians' speeches and revelry. Twice a year a milling mass of half-naked male worshippers push and jostle each other when the life-size image of the Black Nazarene is borne in a procession around the district in festive celebration. The black image, resplendent in velvet and gold, was sculptured in Mexico by Mexican Indians in the 17th century. Shrine of the miraculous image is Quiapo church, fronting the square, where thousands of devotees flock every Friday in veneration.

Once in Quiapo, one gets attuned to the sound of Manila. For today the sound of Manila is the sound of its traffic. And through this busy district pass by the minute hundreds of big buses and small buses, cars of all make, and thousands of these colorful, fancily decorated jeepneys.

Time was when the horse-drawn calesa adorned the national scene for many years. As a nineteenth century

INTRAMUROS

The trip up the rapids is replete with unforgettable sights. Before reaching the main falls, one sees about 19 smaller falls of various kinds: gurgling streams, fine curtains of water dripping from vines, sprays cascading from great heights in beautiful lace-like patterns. After the last of 14 rapids, one reaches the main falls, a powerful cascade bathed in the mist of its own making.

The trip downstream is doubly exciting as the down-rushing current tosses your frail but expertly manned craft hither and shoots it between boulders, assuring you of a truly memorable ride.

BATANGAS

Sun, sand and surf—all yours for the asking. That's Matabungkay Beach in Lian, Batangas, two hours drive from Manila. Its sparkling blue waters, fine white sand and beautifully curved beach assure one of a wonderful time: swimming, skin diving, fishing or just lazing under the sun.

Comfortable nipa cottages that line the beach afford visitors and picnickers facilities for a day's stay or more. For those who need stay for only a few hours, many bamboo sheds along the shore are available for hire. Arrangements for meals can be made with owners of huts and cottages.

For the inveterate skin divers and the boat enthusiasts, boats for hire are available. Added attraction: fishermen who put out to sea in the early morning and come back with their haul of fresh fish.

CORREGIDOR

Of the Philippines' 7,000 odd islands, the best known since World War II is a small tadpole-shaped islet at the mouth of Manila Bay, 2 3/4 square miles of rock and jungle called Corregidor. It was here that the Philippine and American forces held their last stand against Japanese invaders.

During the latter part of the Spanish regime, Corregidor served as an outpost guarding the city and bay of Manila where ships stopped to have their papers checked and corrected. Hence the name Corregidor, from the Spanish "corregir," or to correct.

Now a National Shrine, visitors go to Corregidor for pleasure and historical reminiscence. (B)

4 TIPS TO VISITORS

- Always pay in pesos. Get your pesos from authorized bank representatives at airports or piers, local banks or cashiers at first-class hotels. Rate of exchange fluctuates between P3.90 and P4.00 to U.S. \$1.00, subject to change.
 - Always take metered taxis and pay no more than what the meter registers. Incidentally, fare covers entire trip; not per person. Fare is in pesos, not dollars. Local taxi drivers all speak English and are generally courteous.
 - For tours around Manila and suburbs — and other inter-island trips, contact your sightseeing guide in the lobby of your hotel.
 - In shopping, one may bargain — this is a general practice at markets, souvenir shops and most other stores except big department stores, groceries, drug stores, shoe stores. Always ask for receipts for purchases.
 - Do try our local manicurists, probably the best in the world. Service is always efficient and prices surprisingly low. Tipping for such services is expected: P1.00 or less for a manicure.
 - Women's hair trim costs only from P1.00 to P2.00 plus a nominal tip which is not obligatory.
 - Men's hair cut in first-class air-conditioned barber shops cost only from P1.00 to P2.00, with a nominal tip which is also not obligatory.
 - For assistance on where to go, what and where to buy, what to pay and other needs, consult the Philippine Tourist and Travel Association (PTTA).
 - The PTTA is purposely designed to afford visitors every assistance and convenience while in the Philippines, particularly while visiting Manila. Visitors are welcome to its premises and the use of its facilities.
- Its competent staff will help visitors obtain any information desired; offer tips and helpful advice on the thousand and one things he may or she may want to do — shopping, getting a quick hair-cut or beauty treatment, or getting in touch with people in the same profession, field of activity or interest.
- Philippine Tourist and Travel Association
Plywood Industries Building
T. M. Kalaw corner A. Mabini Streets, Ermita,
Manila, Philippines
Tel. No. 4-37-77



MANILA & environs



In the Philippines East and West not only meet, but the twin becomes one. Nowhere in this intriguing chain of islands is this diversity of cultures more apparent than it is in Manila—today a fascinating city of contrasts.

This is evident from the minute the visitor sets down at the new Manila International Airport, rides along a six-mile scenic bay-side drive on Roxas Boulevard, and on the heart of downtown Manila.

Roxas Boulevard is considered one of the Far East's loveliest drives, especially at night when strings of mercury lamps from the Luneta all the way to Pasay City light up and immediately give a certain magic to the boulevard.

It was first named after Admiral Dewey, and known as Dewey Boulevard for half a century. The boulevard which runs wide from the quadrangle of the Manila Hotel, is where the cosmopolitan taste gives concessions to its palate, in the dining places of Shell-borne Arms Hotel, Swiss Inn, Bay View Hotel, Filipinas Hotel, Aloha Hotel, Sheraton Hotel and the bay area's exotic "pocadas" like La Playa, Casa Marcos, Lucey, Alta Vista, Amihan, Bulakeña and Selecta.

One would hardly expect, therefore, to find just a few minutes from his hotel a tiny, medieval enclosure, now in ruins, one of Spain's most lasting legacies to the islands. This was the original city of Manila—Intramuros—which was built within walls, the construction of which spanned three centuries. Up to 1945, this quaint city of cobble streets, balconies, Romanesque churches and tile-roofed houses remained exactly as the Spaniards left it at the turn of the century. Fires from incendiary bombs during the Battle of Liberation in 1945 became old Manila's last conflagration and only then, after 374 years of stirring and turbulent events did the city of churches, the walled-in sentinel in an elegant past, finally crumble.

SEEING MANILA



Hotel Interior



Hotel Entrance



Manila "Jeepneys"



Calasa

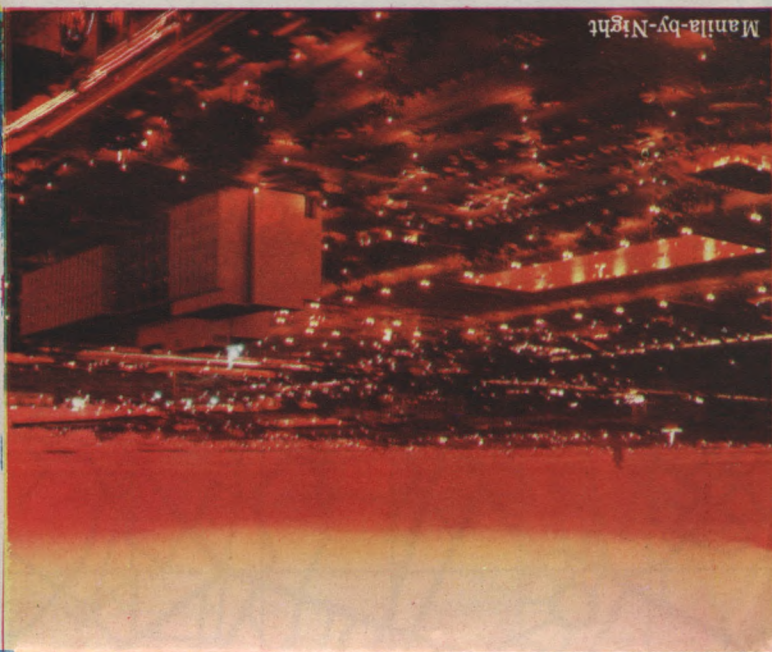


Philippine Beauty

The end of the day may well mean the end of a wonderful tour of the city. But it could also mean more. It could mean the discovery of the magical glow of a Manila sunset... a unique experience indeed. The golden hues cast by a setting sun against the darkening shades of night can, for hours hold one's attention like a spell. Time and again Manila's sunset has thrown a challenge to the artist's brush, to the poet's pen, to the photographer's camera. But to the ordinary mortal, it shall always mean the realization that Manila must be seen and felt!

The memorial, containing the remains of 17,186 U.S. World War II dead, is the largest in the American Battle Monuments Program, which maintains U.S. memorial cemeteries in France, North Africa and England among others. The white marble headstones are quarried in the Italian Tyrol and the Philippines and the graves are marked with a cross or a Star of David, where appropriate.

Manila. Here, one gets a breath-taking vista of white crosses, all neatly arranged in circular array, forming a huge ring around a fantastic memorial that rises in the center. The white crosses, rolling lawns, flowering shrubs and trees present one of the most beautiful and fascinating sights imaginable. It is at once beautiful and sad, quiet and stirring.



Manila-by-Night

2 FACTS ON MANILA

In the year 1571, on the third day of June, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, a soldier in the service of the Spanish crown, founded the city of Manila. Built over the ruins of a Mohammedan settlement at the mouth of the Pasig River where it empties into the Manila Bay, it originally comprised the area enclosed within the present walls of Intramuros. Four years later, Manila was hailed as "The Most Noble and Ever Loyal."

Seldom since Rome became the city of Seven Hills had royalty bestowed such a mighty courtesy on a river settlement, and seldom has such display of favor ever been so wasted. Scarcely three years after Legazpi, ten thousand Filipinos rose in revolt against Spain's soldiers and for the next 30 years, the people were to revolt time and again at the remarkable average of once every two years.

Manila extends northward and southward beyond the walls, and became the capital of the colony under Spain and of the Commonwealth under the United States and then of the Republic. It comprises an area of 14.78 square miles, with a resident population of about 3,000,000.

At various periods Manila was seriously threatened by foreign powers: invaded by the Chinese in 1574; raided by the Dutch in 1600, 1614 and 1617; occupied by the British for two years, from 1672 to 1674. The Philippines was a Spanish colony for nearly 400 years, was turned over to the U.S. rule by Spain in 1898, and remained an American possession for almost half a century. The Japanese occupation lasted from 1942 to 1945. Philippine independence was finally proclaimed on July 4, 1946.

During the Battle of Liberation in 1945, Manila suffered greatly, and many outstanding landmarks and beautiful centuries-old churches were razed to the ground. From these ruins, however, a new Manila has arisen.

Manila today is a modern Oriental city with all the conveniences of 20th century living. It is the political and cultural capital of the country, besides being its leading commercial and industrial center. It is an old city yet modern in every way. It is specially famous for its large number of educational institutions and many churches. It is the hub of air and sea lanes in the Far East, with all the leading international lines and services

passing through it. It is also directly linked by ship and plane with all important cities and ports in the area as well as with all the cities and provincial capitals within the country.

Manila is divided into 14 districts; namely, Tondo, Binondo, San Nicolas, Santa Cruz, Quiapo, San Miguel, Sampaloc, Intramuros (Walled City), Port Area, Ermita, Malate, Paco, Pandacan and Santa Ana.

Greater Manila, which includes the suburban areas of Caloocan City, Quezon City, Pasay City, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Parañaque and Las Piñas, is a bustling metropolis with a total population of 3.5 million.



Liberty Monument



Hotel Bus

Aerial View of Manila



Manila, Intramuros E 11

Most popular suburbs attraction, especially to Americans, is the Manila American Memorial Cemetery in Makati, Rizal, a few minutes drive from downtown

skirts of Manila. of the city's streets right on to the suburbs and the out-internees during the war years. In fact, it plies most served as a concentration camp for civilian American of the President of the Philippines. It also goes past the Pasig River, the Malacañang Palace, official residence almost everywhere. It goes past the lovely palace by For only ten centavos, one can get a ride in it to vehicle of the century.

now has assumed the popularity of the intensely useful quotation from poems and from the bible, the jeepney more colorful trimmings and fancily painted names and color of the jeepney adorn the inside. With some day sun. Curtains that all too often clash with the Nickel-plated trimmings on the sides glitter in the noon-greens and yellows and blues, the brighter the better. day jeepney. Now you see the jeepneys in reds and unknown reconvered their chassis to form the present-exploited until their sides fell apart and an ingenious of jeeps and the weapons carrier, the use of which was growing city. Then the war came and after it came the dies and their escorts over the cobble pavements of a conveyance, it durably conveyed beautifully gowned la-

conveyance, it durably conveyed beautifully gowned la-

3 BEYOND MANILA

While in Manila, one can go on a half-day or one-day tours to attractions beyond the city. There is that refreshing atmosphere of the countryside, the excitement of discovering some unknown wonderland, and there is that comforting and assuring thought that all these can be had in 20th century comfort.

LAS PIÑAS

Just seven miles from Manila is one of the world's most remarkable musical instruments — the famed bamboo organ of the church of Las Piñas. It was built in 1794 by Fr. Diego Cerra, an Augustinian Recollect friar. It has flute tones which have not changed with the passing of more than a century. The Sisters at the convent have put out records of the organ music with a repertory of sacred hymns and popular folk tunes. Any visitor only has to press a button connected to the convent and an altar boy would appear to provide the organ music.

Side attractions of the area: salt beds and fish ponds of Las Piñas. In the preceding town of Parañaque are embroidery shops and the picturesque salambao (huge framed nets) fishing boats at night.

TAGAYTAY

Perched on a mountain ridge 2,250 feet above sea level is the delightfully cool city of Tagaytay, only an hour's drive south of Manila. Its great distinction lies in its magnificent view, one of the most spectacular in the world. For from the ridge, one looks down onto two of the lowest volcanoes in the world, Taal Volcanoes, which rise from Lake Taal, said to be the crater of a vastly larger volcano.

Because the two craters of Taal Volcano are also tiny lakes, we have here then the unique phenomenon of two craters within a crater, two lakes within another lake.

The Taal Vista Lodge, a first-class 25-room hotel perched on a portion of the Ridge which offers excellent food, and accommodations, commands a fine view of the lake, volcanoes, China Sea and Manila Bay.

PAGSANJAN

For sheer thrill and pure excitement, nothing can beat a boat ride down the rapids of Pagsanjan Falls about two hours drive from Manila.



NICHOLS GOLF COURSE — Nichols Air Base, Pasay City	Suburb
MUNTINLUPA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB — Muntinlupa, Rizal	Suburb
MANILA GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB — Makati, Rizal	Suburb
HOLIDAY HILLS CLUB — San Pedro, Laguna	Suburb
FORT BONIFACIO GOLF COURSE — Fort Bonifacio, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
CAPITOL HILLS GOLF CLUB — Balara, Quezon City	Suburb
CONSULAR DIRECTORY	
ARGENTINA — Oledan Bldg., 131 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
AUSTRALIA — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
AUSTRIA — Gen. J. M. T. Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
BELGIUM — 6786 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
BOLIVIA — CBTC Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
CAMBODIA — Jalandoni Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
CANADA — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
CEYLON — 1836 Leveriza St., Pasay City	Suburb
CHILE — UPL Bldg., Sta. Clara St., Intramuros, Manila	E 11
CHINA — 2018 Roxas Blvd., Manila	H 17
COLOMBIA — Araneta Enterprises Bldg., Cubao, Quezon City	Suburb
COSTA RICA — 141 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
DENMARK — Trader's Bank Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila	F 10

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Pacific Bldg., 540 Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila	F 10
EL SALVADOR — 1321 Perez St., Paco, Manila	H 12
ECUADOR — 848 Marquez de Comillas, Manila	H 12
FINLAND — 319 Buendia Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
FRANCE — 181 Balagtas St., Pasay City	Suburb
GERMANY — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
GREAT BRITAIN — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
GREECE — 205 Aurora Blvd., San Juan, Rizal	Suburb
GUATEMALA — Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila	F 10
HOLY SEE — 2140 Taft Avenue, Manila	I 15
INDIA — 1856 J. Bocobo St., Manila	G 14
INDONESIA — 2456 Taft Avenue, Manila	I 16
IRELAND — A & T Bldg., 955 Muelle del Banco Nacional, Binondo, Manila	E 9
ITALY — Madrigal Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
JAPAN — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
KOREA — Rufino Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati	Suburb
LEBANON — Manila Hotel Annex, 819 Acacia Lane, Bonifacio Drive, Manila	F 13
LUXEMBOURG — 66 East Maya Drive, Philamlife Compound, Quezon City	Suburb
MALAYSIA — Far East Bank Building, Muralla, Intramuros, Manila	F 11
MEXICO — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
MONACO — Rico Bldg., 533 U.N. Avenue, Manila	G 14

NETHERLANDS — Metropolitan Bank Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Makati, Rizal	
NORWAY — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	
PAKISTAN — 2332 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City	
PANAMA — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	
PERU — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	
PORTUGAL — Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila	
SPAIN — L & S Bldg., 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila	
SWITZERLAND — Gochangco Bldg., 610 T. M. Avenue, Manila	
SWEDEN — Philippine Air Lines Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	
THAILAND — Oledan Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — Gochangco Bldg., 610 T. M. Avenue, Manila	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — Roxas Blvd., Manila	
VENEZUELA — Marsman Bldg., Buendia Avenue, Manila	
VIETNAM — 554 Vito Cruz Street, Manila	

MOVIES

Numerous air-conditioned movie houses show the latest American, European and Filipino films. Theaters: CAPITOL and LYRIC on the Escolta, GALAXY, IDEAL, STATE, UNIVERSAL, ROXAS, PODMON, MAXIM, CINERAMA, HOLLYWOOD in Recto Avenue and GAIETY on M. H. del Pilar. There is the NEW FRONTIER on Aguinaldo Street and RIZAL at the Makati Commercial Center. Philippine movies are shown at DALISAY and OPAL on Recto Avenue and LIFE on Quezon Boulevard.

HOTELS:

ALOHA HOTEL — Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
ATAMI HOTEL — 457 Padre Faura, Manila	G 16
AVENUE HOTEL — 667 Rizal Ave., Manila	G 9
BAY VIEW HOTEL — Roxas Blvd., Manila	F 13
CONGRESS FAMILY HOTEL — 1427 M. H. del Pilar, Manila	G 15
EMPIRE HOTEL — 2120 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 15
EXECUTIVE ARMS HOTEL — Roxas Blvd., Parañaque, Rizal ..	Suburb
FILIPINAS HOTEL — Padre Faura cor. Roxas Blvd., Manila	G 15
GREAT ASIA HOTEL — 1243 Soler, Manila	E 8
HOTEL FORTUNA — 805 Benavides St., Manila	G 10
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL MANILA —	
Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal	Suburb
HOUSE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL — 777 Ongpin	F 9
HOTEL TIMBERLAND — Sales St., Quiapo, Manila	F 9
LIWAYWAY HOTEL — Echague St., Quiapo, Manila	G 10
LUNETA HOTEL — 414 Kalaw St., Manila	F 14
MABUHAY HOTEL — 1430 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
MANILA HILTON HOTEL — Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila	G 14
MANILA HOTEL — Katigbak Drive, Manila	F 14
MERCHANTS' HOTEL — 711 Bernardo St., Manila	F 10
SAMPAGUITA HOTEL — 313 Estero Cegado St., Manila	G 10
SHELLBORNE ARMS HOTEL — T. M. Kalaw St., Manila	F 14
SHERATON HOTEL — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City	Suburb
SULO HOTEL — Civic Center, Quezon City	Suburb
TOWER HOTEL — 1313 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
VALEMON HOTEL — Ronquillo St., Manila	G 9
VERMONT TOWERS — Vermont St., A. D. Vasquez	
St., Manila	I 15

RESTAURANTS:

ACAPULCO — Tower Hotel, 1313 A. Mabini Street,	
Manila (American)	G 14
ALBA — 1123 Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila (Spanish) Patio	
Alba — Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Rizal (Spanish)	Suburb
ALTA VISTA — VIP Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila (Filipino)	G 15
AMIHAN — Roxas Blvd. Extension, Parañaque, Rizal	
(Filipino)	G 15
ARISTOCRAT — Roxas Blvd., cor. San Andres St., Manila	
(Filipino)	G 15
— E. de los Santos Avenue, Cubao, Quezon City	
(Filipino)	Suburb
ATAMI — 445 Padre Faura St., Manila (Japanese)	G 16
AU BON VIVANT — L. Guerrero St., Manila (French)	G 14
AUTOMAT — Makati Shopping Center, Makati, Rizal	
(American)	Suburb
A & W DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT — United Nations Ave., cor.	
A. Mabini St., (American)	G 14
— E. de los Santos Ave., Quezon City (American)	Suburb
BARANDILLA — A. Vasquez St., Manila	
(International)	H 15
BARON, LE — 1170 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
BLUM'S — 1553 M. Adriatico St., Manila (American)	I 17
BULAKEÑA — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (Filipino)	Suburb
BUNGALOW — 1000 J. Llanes Escoda St., Manila	
(Filipino)	I 14
CAPRI — Rufino Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal (American)	
CARBUNGO'S — Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City	
(Filipino)	Suburb
CASA MARCOS — Roxas Blvd. Extension, Parañaque,	
Rizal (Spanish)	Suburb
CHAMPAGNE ROOM — Manila Hotel, Katigbak Drive,	
Manila (American)	G 14
COLONEL'S — E. de los Santos Avenue, Makati, Rizal	
(American)	Suburb
COSTA BRAVA — 8426 Mercedes St., Makati, Rizal	
(Spanish)	Suburb
COUNTRY BAKE SHOP — 425 United Nations Avenue,	
Manila (American)	G 14
CRYSTAL PALACE — Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila (Chinese)	G 14
CUCINA ITALIANA — 585 Padre Faura, Manila (Italian)	G 14
DI'MARKS — United Nations Avenue, Manila (Italian)	G 14
— E. de los Santos Avenue, Quezon City	Suburb
DIPLOMAT — 5 Alhambra St., Ermita, Manila (American)	G 14
DYNASTY — 1111 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila (American) ..	G 14
EASTERN HOUSE — Montinola Bldg., A. Mabini St., Manila	
(Chinese)	G 14
EL AMOR — 9871 Kamagong, Makati, Rizal (Spanish)	Suburb
EUGENE'S — 866 Aurora Boulevard, Quezon City	
(Filipino)	Suburb
FISH FUN — Letre St., Malabon, Rizal (Filipino)	Suburb
FRONT PAGE — Plaza Ferguson, Manila (Filipino)	G 14
GARNET — Buendia Ave., Makati Rizal (American)	
GOLDEN LOTUS — Hotel Mabuhay, A. Mabini, Manila (Chinese)	

GOLDEN PEACOCK — VIP Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila	
(Chinese)	G 14
GOURMET'S INN — United Nations Avenue, Manila	
(American)	G 14
HACIENDA COFFEE SHOP — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd.,	
Pasay City (Filipino)	Suburb
HAPPY LANDING — Manila International Airport Bldg.,	
Parañaque, Rizal (American)	Suburb
HAWAIIAN EYE — Hotel Aloha, Roxas Blvd., Manila (American) *	
JACK'S — 777 MacArthur Highway, Caloocan City, Rizal	
(American)	Suburb
JADE VINE — United Nations Avenue, Manila (Filipino)	G 14
KOWLOON — A. Mabini St., Manila (Chinese)	G 14
LA CONCHA — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd., Pasay City	
(European)	Suburb
LA PLAYA — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (European)	Suburb
LE CHEVALIER — Alhambra St., Manila (American)	G 14
LEILA — Rizal Theatre, Makati, Rizal (American)	Suburb
LOS INDIOS BRAVOS — A. Mabini St., Manila (American)	G 14
LUAU — Roxas Blvd. Ext., Parañaque, Rizal (Hawaiian)	Suburb
MADRID — E. de los Santos Avenue, Mandaluyong, Rizal	
(Spanish)	Suburb
MARANAW GRILLE — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd.,	
Pasay City (American)	Suburb
MARCO POLO — Sarmiento Bldg., Ayala Avenue, Makati,	
Rizal (Chinese)	Suburb
MARQUINA — 393 Marquina St., Dasmariñas, Manila	
(Chinese)	F 10
MATSUZAKA — Gen. Aguinaldo St., Cubao, Q.C. (Japanese)	
MAX'S — 21 Scout Tuazon St., Quezon City (American)	Suburb
MAXIM'S — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (American)	Suburb
MILKY WAY — E. de los Santos Ave., Mandaluyong, Rizal	
(Filipino)	Suburb
— 240 Aguado St., Manila (Filipino)	Suburb
— A. Mabini St., cor. Remedios, Manila (Filipino)	Suburb
MING'S — Gen. Aguinaldo St., Cubao, Quezon City	
(Chinese)	Suburb
NEW CARVAJAL — Carvajal St., Binondo, Manila (Chinese)	
NEW EUROPE — United Nations Avenue, Manila	
(European)	G 14
NEW SELECTA — Roxas Blvd., Manila (Filipino)	G 15
N I L E — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (European)	G 14
NINA'S PAPAGAYO — 1038 A. Mabini St., Manila (Mexican) ..	G 14
OMELET HOUSE — L. Guerrero St., Manila (American)	G 14
OPEN STEAK HOUSE — Zamboanga St., West Ave., Q. C. (American)	
ORBIT — Manila International Airport Bldg., Parañaque,	
Rizal (American)	Suburb
PATCH OF GREEN — A. Flores St., Ermita, Manila	
(American)	G 14
PATIO FLAMENCO — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (Spanish)	Suburb
PEKING HOUSE — A. Mabini St., Manila (Chinese)	H 16
PEONY — Trade Center Bldg., Padre Faura cor. A. Mabini,	
Manila (Chinese)	G 14
PLAZA — Makati Commercial Center, Makati, Rizal	
(European)	Suburb
ROLLING PIN — M. H. del Pilar St., Manila (Filipino)	G 14
ROSTISSERIE — Manila Hilton, Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila	
(Filipino)	G 14
ROUND TABLE — General Luna St., Intramuros, Manila	
(European)	G 13
SEE KEE — 833 Ongpin St., Manila (Chinese)	F 9
SHACK — 3447 Gracia St., E. de los Santos Ave., Makati, (American)	
SHELLBORNE HOUSE — Shellborne Arms Hotel, T. M.	
Kalaw, Manila (Chinese)	F 14
SKY ROOM — Jai-Alai, Taft Avenue, Manila (European)	H 13
SULO — Makati Commercial Center, Makati, Rizal	
(Filipino)	Suburb
SUN YA — Roxas Blvd., Manila (Chinese)	H 16
SWISS INN — Roxas Blvd., Manila (European)	F 14
TAMAYA — Estrella St., Makati, Rizal	
— Hotel Filipinas, Roxas Blvd., Manila	
— United Nations Ave., Manila	
(Japanese)	Suburb
TAJ MAHAL — 2001 A. Mabini St., (Indian)	H 16
TAZA DE ORO — VIP Bldg., Roxas Blvd., Manila (American) G 14	
TEMPURA — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (Japanese)	
TIEN TSIN — Plaza Goite, Manila (Chinese)	G 10
TIPANAN — 1364 A. Mabini St., Manila (Filipino)	G 14
TRES HERMANAS — Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City	
(Filipino)	Suburb
TOWN'S TAVERN — 213 United Nations Avenue, Manila	
(European)	G 14
ZA'S — 1197 J. Bocobo Street, Manila (American)	G 14
SOUVENIR SHOPS	
ACACIA HOUSE — 1512 A. Mabini St., Manila	H 15
ALEXANDER'S — 1171 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
BATHALAWOOD — 1444 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14

CASA FILIPINA — 1578 A. Mabini St., Manila	H 15
EMPRESS — 1430 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 15
FILIPINIANA — 1910 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
GESLANI'S — 161 Echague St., Manila	H 11
HOUSE OF RAMIE — 1158 M. H. del Pilar Street,	
Manila	G 14
JIM'S MERCHANDISING — 1128 A. Mabini Street, Manila	G 14
LANDICHO'S — 1112 M. H. del Pilar St., Manila	G 14
LEPANTO CRAFTS, INC. — 1566 A. Mabini St., Manila	H 15
LESLIE'S WOODCRAFT — 1160 Jorge Bocobo Street,	
Manila	G 14
MOLAVE HANDICRAFT — 1233 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
NENA'S GIFT & NOVELTIES — 1132 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
ORIENTAL HANDICRAFT — 1129 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
PANACRAFT — A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
PHILIPPINE HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES, INC. — 1045 J. Llanes	
Escoda St., Manila	I 14
PHILIPPINE HOMECRAFTS — 1557 A. Mabini Street,	
Manila	H 15
PHILIPPINE MADE EXCLUSIVE — 1626 A. Mabini St.,	
Manila	H 15
RATTAN ART AND DECORATIONS — 1310 A. Mabini St.,	
Manila	H 15
RICO'S ABACA RUGS — 1553 A. Mabini St., Manila	H 15
SILAHIS — 7 Sta. Escolastica St., Pasay City	Suburb
TESORO'S — 1353 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 15
VIZCARRA-OANDASAN SHOP — 2158 G. G. Cruz	
Baclaran, Parañaque	Suburb
TESORO'S — 38 Escolta, Manila	F 10
TESSIE'S — 1116 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
TITAY'S — 1414 A. Mabini St., Manila	H 16
TUDANCA — 1365 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
VIZCARRA — 1037 A. Mabini St., Manila	G 14
NIGHTCLUBS — SUPPER CLUBS — COCKTAIL LOUNGES	
ALTA VISTA — VIP Bldg., Manila (S.C.)	G 15
AMIHAN — Roxas Blvd., Parañaque, Rizal (N.C.)	Suburb
ANITO ROOM — Sulo Hotel, Makati, Rizal (C.L.)	Suburb
BAYSIDE — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (N.C.)	Suburb
CALESA BAR — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd., Pasay City	
(C.L.)	Suburb
CHAMPAGNE ROOM — Manila Hotel, Katigbak Drive,	
Manila (S.C.)	F 13
CORAL ROOM — D & E in Quezon City, Quezon Blvd.	
Extension (C.L.)	Suburb
D' WAVE — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (N.C.)	Suburb
EL BODEGON — 1537 M. H. del Pilar, Manila (C.L.)	G 15
EL MUNDO — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (N.C.)	Suburb
GUERNICA'S — 1326 M. H. del Pilar, Manila (C.L.)	G 15
HAWAIIAN EYE — Hotel Aloha, Roxas Blvd., Manila (S.C.)	
HI BALL — Roxas Blvd., Parañaque, Rizal (N.C.)	Suburb
IMPERIAL SUPPER CLUB — Quezon Blvd. Ext., Quezon City	
(S.C.)	Suburb
JIMMY'S — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (N.C.)	Suburb
KEG ROOM — Jai-Alai, Taft Avenue, Manila (C.L.)	H 13
LA CONCHA — Sheraton Hotel, Roxas Blvd., Pasay City	
(S.C.)	Suburb
LANAI — Quezon Blvd., Ext., Quezon City (N.C.)	Suburb
LA PLAYA — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (S.C.)	Suburb
LAS CUEVAS — 1123 Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila (C.L.)	G 14
LAS VEGAS — Roxas Blvd. Ext., Parañaque, Rizal	
(N.C.)	Suburb
LE CHEVALIER — Alhambra St., Manila (C.L.)	G 14
LUAU — Roxas Blvd. Ext., Parañaque, Rizal (S.C.)	H 16
MADRID — E. de los Santos Avenue, Mandaluyong, Rizal	
(S.C.)	Suburb
MAXIM'S — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (S.C.)	Suburb
METROPOLITAN — Metropolitan Bank Bldg., Ayala Ave.,	
Makati, Rizal (S.C.)	Suburb
NILE — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (S.C.)	Suburb
NINA'S PAPAGAYO — 1038 A. Mabini St., Manila (C.L.)	G 14
ORBIT — Manila International Airport Bldg., Parañaque,	
Rizal (C.L.)	Suburb
PATIO FLAMENCO — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (C.L.)	Suburb
PLAZA — Makati Commercial Center, Makati, Rizal	
(S.C.)	Suburb
PIONEER — Coronado Lanes Bldg., Makati Commercial	
Center, Makati, Rizal (C.L.)	Suburb
SHANGRILA — Shellborne Arms Hotel Bldg., T. M. Kalaw,	
Manila (C.L.)	F 14
SHELTER, The — Executive Arms Hotel, Roxas Blvd.,	
Parañaque, Rizal (C.L.)	
SKYROOM — Jai-Alai Bldg., Taft Avenue, Manila (N.C.)	F 13
TABERNA CHAPARRO — 1202 Gen. Luna St., Manila (C.L.)	I 14
TOP OF THE HILTON — Manila Hilton Hotel,	
Maria Y. Orosa St., Manila (N.C.)	
TOWN'S TAVERN — 213 United Nations Avenue, Manila	G 14
ULOG — 1025 J. Bocobo St., Manila (C.L.)	G 14
VICEROY — Roxas Blvd., Pasay City (N.C.)	
GOLF:	
MUNI GOLF LINKS — Intramuros, Manila	
WACK WACK GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB — Mandaluyong, Rizal	
VETERANS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL GOLF COURSE — East	
Avenue, Quezon City	Suburb
VALLEY GOLF CLUB — Antipolo, Rizal	Suburb
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES GOLF CLUB —	
Diliman, Quezon City	Suburb
SILVERTOWN GOLF COURSE — Makati, Rizal	Suburb
STA. ANA PARK GOLF COURSE — Makati, Rizal	Suburb



the Convention Newsletter

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF DELEGATES TO THE 11th ANNUAL NATIONAL CONVENTION OF CMLI JUNIOR MEMBERS

VOL. 1V No. 1

Teachers' Camp, Baguio City

October 15, 1969

CONVENTION ATTENDANCE-ALL TIME HIGH

NEWS TIDBITS

The Search for this year's CMLI Teen Prince and Princess has started! Interested parties must attend the meeting today at 10:00 AM in the CMLI Secretariat Room, or be disqualified.

-oOo-

Articles for the CMLI Newsletter are welcome from all delegates. Deadline is 6:00 PM daily. Poems, comments, essays, etc., accepted.

-oOo-

In the head delegates meeting last night, two important problems were discussed. First, the rift between public and private schools; it seems some attention must be given to this problem. Second, concerning election of officers, the difficulty of holding meetings when the officers elected are spread throughout the country. A possible solution: regional chapters.

-oOo-

The chaperons present at the convention talked of forming a committee to discuss with the officers of the junior council on the matter of their participation in the convention discussions.

On Thursday afternoon sports events: basketball, head delegates vs outgoing officers, and inter-delegation matches; volleyball, inter-delegation matches.

-oOo-

Keep those rooms clean! A contest is now in progress to determine the most well-kept room. Judges: (it's a secret)

-oOo-

Tonight, a literary-musical contest will be held at the social hall. Each delegation will make a musical, literary, dramatic, etc., presentation must be submitted to Cesar Padilla, at the CMLI Secretariat, before noon today.

-oOo-

With a total of 600 registered delegates, observers and chaperons, the attendance at the 11th Annual Children's Museum and Library, Inc., Convention marked the highest in 12 years of its existence.

The CMLI Convention began yesterday with the arrival at Baguio City of delegates from all over the nation in 8 Pantranco busloads. Billeted at Quirino Hall in Teacher's Camp, they will discuss various issues related to the theme of the Convention, "A SEARCH FOR REFORMIST IDEALS".

Speakers at the 6-day confab include national figures who will deal on different topics: political, economic, social, religious, etc. These include, former Sen. Manuel P. Manahan, Mr. Jose M. Barredo, Jr., Atty. Enrique Voltaire Garcia III, Mr. Rogelio W. Manalo and Dr. Nemesio E. Prudente.

The Convention was preceded by the Youth Constitutional Convention, sponsored by the CMLI, held in Manila, Saturday September 13, 1969.

Do or Don'ts in Camp

1. Use the trash cans. They are there for your use.
2. Fix your beds before leaving your room.
3. Give your clothes for laundering or for pressing only to authorized persons.
4. Do not leave valuables in your room. The camp is not responsible for any losses inside it.
5. Do not smoke inside your room. It may disturb the others.
6. Do not drink liquor inside your room.
7. Boys are not allowed to enter girls' rooms or vice-versa except for special or official reasons.

Revolution (?)

The nation's youth is not in ferment. True activists constitute only a small minority of "revolutionary youth." The impression that the young people of today are involved in a realistic search for healthy change has been gleaned from the overt expression of dissatisfaction by this admittedly active minority.

A reason for the absence of productive involvement on the part of many potential activists is a pure and simple lack of depth understanding of issues involved.

It is therefore in this idea that we find the basic value of a convention such as this, a convention designed to acquaint student leaders on important, current issues and conditions. Our task here is to learn, that we may participate fully in the revolution of the youth.

- Dean Bocobo

THE ROLE OF THE YOUTH
THROUGH THE CMLI

The present youth can be characterized as youth seekers, full of dynamism and daring to stand up for their rights. This can be attested by the vacant massive demonstrations, rallies and walkouts, which have been joined in by different colleges and universities.

This youth characteristic is quite beneficial, for they learn to develop the spirit of activism and dynamism and to firmly believe what they think is really right. Surely, the government of tomorrow will be run by the young, active breed to the best of their abilities. They can apply knowledge learned in high school conventions and conferences, backed by an experience gathered in associations sponsoring such conventions. And one of the student morale boosters is the Children's Museum and Library, Inc.

Through the CMLI, students learn to be fully aware of the national welfare and problems confronting it. For 12 long years, it has been encouraging students to take notice of present issues and has been giving the youth chances to express their idealism regarding government affairs.

The youth of yesterday is different from today's breed. For worthy organizations such as CMLI has made them, more open minded. The CMLI will continue to mold students into useful Filipino citizens through its noble aims.

Antonio C. Domondon IV-1
Delegate, Sergio Osmeña High
Quezon City

One chief point of friction and antagonism that has plagued nearly all inter-school conventions to date has been the wall of indifference between the ever-present public and private school sectors.

That it exists cannot be doubted. It quietly seethes, to the mute awareness of almost everyone, a vacuum desiring to be filled. And it would take more than a mere sympathethis word or gesture to bridge the chasm.

The class-motivated haught and uncommunicativeness that often manifest themselves when students from different intellectual and social atmospheres are brought to meet and work with each other appear to be utterly ridiculous, if not altogether damning. For one to dissociate himself from others necessarily because the latter does not reach up to his standards of flamboyance and sophistication would be to haphazardly try at preserving his sanctum of classism.

A number of private schools have greatly enjoyed an inner feeling of superiority over their public school counterparts, who most usually are handicapped with the lack of basic knowledge and arguments, and are thus prone to mere relegation to the discussions background. They have even somehow succeeded in almost permanently asserting their intellectual superiority.

On the other hand, public schools have seemingly resigned themselves to what has been in store for them. Self-pity, compounded with the faults of apathy and the lack of self-confidence, have pronounced sentence on this sector. Although the irrevocability of such an event is yet to be tested. The public schools students have tended to be fiercely defensive against the private school threat of total encroachment.

Out of all this, one sees no tangible sign of effective communication between the two sectors. Communication is essentially a two-way process. It heals wounds caused by this barrier of indifference itself, and provides us a springboard for productive cooperation. We cannot merely coexist, we should cooperate and coproduce. Thus can harmony be achieved. Love, baby!

This convention cannot truly succeed when the abyss between its component factors remains unbridged. To erase such a gap would be the responsibility of everyone.

The time to act is now.

Jose Dalisay, Jr.
Philippine Science High School
Quezon City